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West Europe Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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11 January 1984

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BRIEFS

MP'S SIGN ARMS APPEAL--Almost all Finnish Members of the Parliament have signed an appeal in which they ask that no new nuclear weapons would be placed in Europe. The communique signed by 184 Members of the Parliament has been delivered to the parliamentarians of the CSCE countries. "It is in everybody's interest that, by means of negotiations, we will be able to prevent the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, and that the number of already existing nuclear weapons would be significantly reduced. If needed, the parties should agree that the deployment of all nuclear weapons will be postponed and additional time will be reserved for talks, and that they will restrain themselves from other actions causing tension in the situation," it is said in the communique. The initiative for drawing up the communique was made by the Members of the Parliament belonging to the leading organs of the Finnish Peace Activists. According to the initiators, three Members of the Parliament refused to sign the appeal. They are Georg C. Ekernrooth (Finnish People's Constitutional Party), Pentti Maki-Hakola (National Coalition Party) and Tuure Junnila (National Coalition Party). Text Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Oct 83 p 107 12190

PRESS REPORTS PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FINNISH PEACE GROUP PROTESTS--The Soviet main newspaper, PRAVDA, reported Monday very extensively the western peace demonstrations and meetings which here are being described to be directed especially against the U.S. missiles and those of other NATO countries. On its front page PRAVDA reported on the demonstrations held in Finland, which, in this sense, were the most important piece of foreign news in the paper. The correspondent of the party organ stated that among the most important slogans of the action week just started in Finland are "No to Pershings and cruise missiles" and "Through detente to nuclear-weapon-free Nordic zone." PRAVDA reported that the Finnish demonstrators demand a continuation of the Geneva talks if no agreement is reached by the turn of the year, and they also demand that grouping of new medium-range weapons will be postponed in the meantime. According to the newspaper, 250,000 participated in the demonstrations in Finland. By Jukka Luoma Excerpt Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 25 Oct 83 p 107 12190

CSO: 3617/35

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS COUNTRY'S STAND ON UN FREEZE PLAN

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 6 Dec 83 p 30

[Text] Iceland's stand on a Mexican-Swedish proposal of a nuclear arms freeze is unchanged from last year, i.e. the country will remain neutral. This is according to a statement made by Foreign Minister Gier Hallgrimsson in the Althing yesterday. The foreign minister substantially stated that he would vote along the same lines as his predecessor (Olafur Johannesson) last year. Not supremely significant but still worth mentioning is the fact that the People's Alliance was part of the coalition then in power.

Gudrun Agnarsdottir (Women's Party) requested recognition outside the Althing's Lower House's agenda yesterday, and brought up the nuclear arms freeze proposed by Mexico and Sweden in the General Assembly of the UN. She asked what Iceland's stand on the proposal would be and whether the Althing would vote on that stand, mentioning the fact that Denmark had been neutral on this proposal last year but this year was voting for it.

Gudrun basically stated, that once having intellectually grasped the idea of the consequences of a nuclear war, any intelligent, sensitive, responsible human would have to do all in his power to prevent the utilization of such weapons ever. She said that the United States and the Soviet Union are in a deadlock, keeping the rest of the world hostage to a precarious balance of forces, a balance ever more unstable with increasingly sophisticated weapons technology. She termed a declaration such as this proposal the first step in a wideranging arms freeze plan.

Foreign Minister Gier Hallgrimsson agreed with the inquirer on the terror and destruction which would result from a modern war, nuclear or conventional, making it most important to handle these matters in such a fashion that some real accomplishments would result, i.e. unilateral disarmament. He enumerated his reasons for taking the same stand as his predecessor on the freeze plan:

The world's nations are not in agreement that the right time for a nuclear arms freeze proposal is now, as long as it is far from clear that the superpowers' arms build-up balance if fairly even. A freeze at a time when one or the other of the Superpowers was clearly in a superior armaments position could be dangerous.

Such a proposal at this stage of the game, during negotiations between the superpowers, could minimize pressure for agreement and results from the negotiations. As the inquirer mentioned, a valid agreement between the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is of supreme importance, and, unfortunately, experience has shown that agreements by the General Assembly of the UN are of limited validity if the superpowers ignore them.

While Western nations attempt to put pressure on the United States to be flexible and open in negotiations for unilateral disarmament, no such show of pressure is allowed among the Warsaw Pact nations. The Soviets do as they please in placement of middle-range missiles.

The Soviets started preparations for the placement of middle-range missiles right after the Helsinki Pact in 1975. Operations were already under way in 1977. In December 1979 at the time of the dual NATO agreement not to follow in the Soviet Union's footsteps but to first negotiate for unilateral nuclear disarmament, the Soviets had already placed around 140 middle-range nuclear missiles, all of them aimed at Western Europe. No loud protestations were then heard in the West; they only occurred as NATO reached to this new danger.

The foreign minister said that in most cases he did not doubt the good intentions behind the proposal but, he stated, neither could he close his eyes to the obvious attempts of the Soviets to try to splinter cooperation between the United States and Western Europe in defense matters, leaving Western Europe to deal alone with the terror inherent in the SS missiles. The NATO proposal in 1979 was modest enough, giving the Soviets four years to rescind this new terror. This action was actually part of a five year plan, so there is still time for new negotiations provided the will is there.

In spite of all this the Soviets have continued placing middle range nuclear missiles on the average of one missile with three warheads per week ever since they entered negotiations in 1981. They now command between 360 and 380 such missiles in Europe.

The foreign minister pointed out that NATO had made a resolution to drastically decrease its nuclear weapons in such a way that, despite placement of middle-range weapons in Europe subject to suspension by negotiations, its weapons would still be decreased by one third.

Svavar Gestsson (People's Alliance) declared that the People's Alliance had not been in favor of the former foreign minister's vote but considered abstaining the best of a bad bargain. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson (People's Alliance) also spoke and asked whether the Government was unanimous in this matter. Gudrun Agnarsdottir (Women's Party) requested an answer to the question whether the Althing would be given an opportunity to take a stand in the matter.

Foreign Minister Gier Hallgrimsson stated that ever since the Althing convened the opportunity had been there for any Congressman to initiate a proposal for the Althing's consideration of Iceland's stand in this matter and that a majority vote in the Althing would certainly be respected. No such proposal had been forthcoming, however, and therefore he was free to handle Iceland's vote in the same manner as his predecessor; the grounds for this stand had been stated not only presently in response to the inquiry but countless times before during similar discussions. "My hope is that from three formally declared disarmament proposals the Althing can fashion a united stand. My goal is to work towards that end."

9981

CSO: 3626/14

MP INTRODUCES RESOLUTION ON SECURITY ISSUES

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 30 Nov 83 p 26

[Article: "The Security Needs of Iceland and General Disarmament"]

[Text] "The Althing resolves that there is an urgent need for all the peoples of the world, especially the nuclear powers, to agree on a pragmatic disarmament policy that would lead to agreements on a mutual and general disarmament with the United Nations Organization exercising control over the fulfillment of the agreements.

In accordance with the Althing resolution, the Icelandic foreign minister is charged with appraising those proposals that have been advanced on disarmament and the limitation of arms, with special reference to the position of Iceland and of the nations concerned on international cooperation. Based upon the foreign minister's statement agreement will be sought from the political parties on a common policy in this area."

Birgir Isleifur Gunnarsson (Independence Party) spoke yesterday in favor of the above Althing resolution draft, which he has sponsored, along with six other Independence Party Althing delegates. The contents of his speech is as follows:

Two Sides of the Security Issue

There is more agreement now than was often the case in the past on Icelandic security. The bases of Icelandic security are its membership in the Atlantic Alliance and military cooperation with the United States. Proposals have been advanced on increasing Icelandic participation in its own defense within these parameters and the discussions in this area are well known. There are two sides, so to speak, to the security issue: one side is in terms of trusting Icelandic security to defensive weapons, the other in terms of disarmament and armaments limitation. As a sign of how closely interconnected the two sides of the security issue are may be taken the 12 December 1979 decision of the Atlantic Alliance Foreign

Ministers Conference on reequipment of medium range nuclear forces of the Atlantic Alliance in Europe and on the initiation of talks on the reduction of such weapons on the European continent.

There have been various proposals in the Althing in recent decades on disarmament and on the limitation of armaments. Characteristic of the proposals has been that their reasoning has been based more on wishful thinking than on a realistic appraisal of what might be achieved. Most of the proposals were also characterized by the fact that they were of foreign origin and not couched in terms of Icelandic views or Icelandic defense needs. All are in agreement that we must avoid allowing wishful thinking to prevail in discussions of war and peace. As domestic knowledge of military matters has grown agreement on a national defense policy has grown. It is desirable that there be the same evolution in disarmament matters. Clear and well-conceived choices must be developed in this area.

The debate on peace that has set a definite mark on the political life of the Western nations in recent months turns in fact on how weapons are to be limited and armaments reduced. This is discussed everywhere, wherever political leaders and their messengers meet in the international arena. Iceland has had little or nothing to say in this area and has made little movement towards a common policy on arms limitation and disarmament.

Iceland is usually satisfied to point out that it is an unarmed nation and that a nation more in favor of disarmament cannot be found. Such simplistic reasoning is no longer good, either in terms of domestic or foreign discussion. A purposeful policy that takes Icelandic needs into consideration must be formulated. The preconditions for the emergence of such a policy is a mutual appraisal of the type proposed here.

Needs Are in Terms of One's Own Point of View

It is noteworthy that when the Charter of the National Security Committee, which was created based upon an agreement between the People's Alliance, Social Democratic and Progressive Parties in the Autumn of 1978, is read, there is no direct reference in it to disarmament even though the committee was required to discuss "proposals on the establishment and maintenance of peace and security in the North Atlantic." There is more to the disarmament issue than that, as, for example, it became obvious at the Special UN General Assembly Session of the Summer of 1982, and in discussions at the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation. On neither occasion did Iceland express its views on disarmament or armaments limitation based on Iceland's own position and needs. Iceland plays an indirect part through the Atlantic Alliance in the Vienna Talks on the Balance and Mutual Reduction of Conventional Weapons in Central Europe (MBFR Talks) and in the context of the Atlantic Alliance Iceland has a special opportunity to follow the discussions of the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva on the one hand on the reduction of long-range nuclear weapons (START talks) and on the other on the reduction of medium range nuclear

weapons (INF). However, there is no indication in public discussion in Iceland what direct influence these discussions will have on Iceland's position. Some noteworthy proposals have emerged on the limitation of weapons at sea, among other things through having SLBM [Submarine-launched Ballistic Missile] submarines positioned in certain defined areas of the ocean. Such views have hardly become known in Iceland and may continue to be unknown.

The representatives of all Althing parties sit on the Security Committee. The committee has no power to initiate bills, according to its charter, but must instead acquire evidence and issue evaluations concerning the security of the Icelandic Republic. It would not be unreasonable that if the resolution proposed here is accepted by the Althing that the foreign minister would call upon the Security Committee to collect the views mentioned in the proposal. Thereby the cooperation of the political parties would be obtained and likewise their support for taking the matter further.

9857

CSO: 3626/12

UN AMBASSADOR BLONDAL ON ICELAND'S EFFORTS FOR DISARMAMENT

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 2 Dec 83 p 8

[Interview with Member of the Althing Halldor Blondal, Icelandic UN ambassador: "We Have Emphasized the Security of the Sea and Peaceful Exploitation of its Riches"]

[Text] "I have sat on the General Assembly committee that deals with disarmament. In recent weeks nearly 70 resolutions have been adopted in this area concerning a great variety of things," said Halldor Blondal, member of the Althing, in an interview yesterday with MORGUNBLADID. He is now in New York at the United Nations General Assembly.

"It cannot be concealed, however, that in certain areas the resolutions follow one after the other. That is easily understandable in terms of the desire of all nations for peace and security and that each nation strives to secure its defense or military interests. Moreover, there is the tendency with many nations to approve whatever seems to purport peace and disarmament even though some of the countries cannot approve individual portions of proposals that have been made or think them impractical," said Blondal.

"Iceland has particularly emphasized the need to assure the security of the sea and the peaceful exploitation of its riches. For this reason Iceland has, among other things, been co-sponsor of a proposal whereby there would be a large-scale study of every kind of military activities on the seas with a report to be made to the UN General Assembly in two years. The prospects are unfortunately diminishing at the present time that such a report would be adequate. Sufficient financing for this is also lacking and likewise the trust between peoples that is necessary if real success is to be achieved. However, we must, in view of our position, lay emphasis on efforts to find ways to resist military activities on the sea and reduce them. But this cannot be hoped for unless adequate evaluations are available that create a basis for mutual, multi-lateral faith and trust and for a reduction of military activities," said Blondal.

"The vacillation in disarmament matters that now prevails here cannot but intimidate a new man in view of the actions of some nations and military activities, as in Afghanistan and in the Middle Eastern countries. The Soviet Union is, for example, the country that is most vehement in the condemnation of nuclear weapons and calls for an unaltered nuclear balance. This is unquestionably due to the fact that the Soviet Union considers itself in a strong position in terms of its nuclear weapons placement but is ready to install medium range missiles with nuclear warheads since they are aimed at all of Western Europe. Bearing that in mind that only he is fearless who has guns to back him up, it is understandable that the situation is intolerable for the Western European countries and that they would seek to change the balance in a way favorable to themselves. Charity begins at home," said Blondal.

"Thus disarmament talks have a long way to go. I am satisfied that the point of view of the Western Countries is right and that the first step must be to create faith and trust between countries and to gain completely adequate information on military activities and the money that individual countries devote to armaments. On such a basis we will later be able to tread slowly on the path that leads to mutual multilateral disarmament. But that will be difficult while common human rights are the privilege of a very few nations and impossible in some of the most powerful and most populous powers of the world," said Halldor Blondal in conclusion.

9857

CSO: 3626/12

RETIRED GENERAL CALIGARIS ON DUAL KEY FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by [Retired General] Luigi Caligaris: "Pressing the Last Button: NATO's Nuclear Arms: Will Washington Alone Decide?"]

[Text] The many possible meanings of the term "dual key." Political control over decision-making; joint military responsibilities and safeguards against mistakes. Not all are prepared for a surprise attack.

Rome--Dual key, yes; dual key, no. NATO is having trouble making up its mind on this issue. Official circles are as always at a loss when faced with a new situation, with matters that have never been openly discussed and with an increasingly curious public opinion; they have taken the easy way out by saying "no comment."

However, the easy way out is an incautious one, because it suggests something illegal or improper and serves only to delay coming to grips with a problem that is real and serious and that will have to be dealt with sooner or later. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that a reasonable and effective definition of the "dual key," one that will satisfy the politico-strategic requirements of both NATO and the countries affected, can "rejuvenate" Western nuclear deterrence and take the load of unpopularity off the new Euromissiles. Demonstrations are now taking place throughout Europe against the Pershing and cruise missiles; they are motivated by doubts that may or may not be justified but are growing nonetheless. The fact is that Europeans doubt the advisability of entrusting their own survival to nuclear weapons systems that do not belong to them but are installed on their own territory. Few and feeble are the voices of dissent raised against British, French and European systems that are under the exclusive control of national sovereignty.

The problem arose for the first time when NATO decided to transfer part of the U.S. nuclear umbrella to Europe in the late '50's and establish "extended deterrence" on European soil. When U.S. nuclear systems and warheads reach Europe, the problem arises of a conflict between two different sovereignties: that of the power supplying the nuclear weapons and that of the nation housing them. For that reason, the 1962 Athens Guidelines were issued by NATO to control the planning and use of nuclear systems in Europe. It has been established that only the nation in possession of the nuclear warheads may release them for use, and that nation is obliged to consult with its allies prior to use "time and circumstances permitting."

This disclaimer is necessary to cover the unfortunate but possible cases where nuclear attack comes as such a surprise as to leave no room for complete consultations or as to make it physically impossible for NATO or its European partners to take part in consultations. Procedures for a collegial NATO organization was set up as a result of the Athens meeting and was completed with bilateral agreements and consultation between the United States and the European countries of the alliance. Under this system, a "dual key" procedural policy was established; it was implemented at both the NATO and national levels.

The Consultative System

"Nuclear" consultation involves the president of the United States, the chair of the National Command Authority (NCA) of the power housing the nuclear warheads, the heads of government of the European NATO countries, and the consultative, decision-making organization of NATO itself, at both the political and military levels. For example, in the case of aggression against Europe, the developing situation is followed continuously by all interested parties in their respective NCA's. Throughout this period, contacts between the parties affected are made as often as necessary. At some moment it may happen that one of these parties, probably a NATO zone commander, proposes resorting to nuclear weapons in order to stabilize a compromised military situation. His request will be examined at the political-military level by the Pentagon's National Military Command Center, in Maryland, by the European NCA's, and by the NATO Council Defense Planning Committee (NC-DPC), in Brussels. However, the operative evaluation will be up to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, SACEUR. Meanwhile, the heads of government will be in close communication with their ambassadors on the NC-DPC.

The Interests Involved

In this context, the interests of individual agents come into play; these individuals will be more or less favorable to the use of nuclear weapons and will probably not agree at the outset on how they should be used. In the course of discussion it may be held that greater weight in the decision should be given to countries housing the NATO nuclear systems and to those in which the aggressor has had the most success. In every case, the United States is no longer an autonomous agent but is involved like all the other partners in this consultative decision-making process, although the United States alone can give the final O.K. for "releasing." However, this complex, articulated process does not completely satisfy the requirements of the individual NATO partners; some still doubt that the process will work and think that nuclear weapons will be used against the sovereign will of the host countries. The doubt is justified more by fear of a nuclear confrontation than by distrust of the actual means of deploying nuclear weapons in Europe. The European countries that have given up their own nuclear deterrence by signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and by soliciting American protection even though it limited their own sovereignty are now trying to get some of their sovereignty back, be it only in the negative form of a "veto."

Be that as it may, the dual key policy procedure already described is being complemented in countries hosting the American systems by various kinds of stratagems designed to prevent any use of nuclear weapons against the will of one of the two holders of the key, the United States and the European country. The "perfect" dual key involves nuclear weapons entrusted to European units with warheads under American control. In this case, the use of nuclear weapons is impossible without the consent of both parties. This is the case with the Lance missiles and our Brigade missiles. It could also have been the case with the cruise missiles if we had acquired the systems for our units. The second, or "imperfect," dual key provides technical and procedural correctives to assure host countries that they will have their "veto" power. However, it must be really feasible if it is not to become a technical-bureaucratic impediment that makes the potentiality of nuclear response tardy and ineffective and therefore not credible as a deterrent. This summary description of the dual key problem in NATO needs to be discussed further in some of its political and strategic, survival, informative and technical aspects.

Political-Strategic Aspects

The involvement of all NATO members in "nuclear" consultations requires that each of them know how to play its role wisely and be well-informed and familiar with the strategic, political and procedural complexities of the problem. Otherwise the sovereignty of the individual countries will be satisfied only formalistically, and participation in consultations will be handled inexpertly, with three possible alternatives as a consequence: favoring an ill-considered intervention, putting everything off too long, or not expressing an opinion.

This inexpert manner of participating also has its effects in the technical application of the "dual key" in a bilateral context. It comes down to rejecting or accepting the use of nuclear systems without really knowing why.

Any dual key problems must therefore be resolved first at the political level either by defining clearly the national political jurisdictions in the matter or by assuring in various ways the knowledge and structures adequate to the seriousness of the problem.

It is not enough that the interested parties can guarantee responsible participation in NATO's consultative and decision-making procedures. It is also indispensable that every military-political or operative center, whether NATO or national, be able to function even in the most unfavorable conditions. It will thus not be an easy prey to an enemy attack, even a conventional one. In the United States, a high level of survivability is assured by the National Command Authorities by use of an Advanced Airborne National Command Post on four 747's in conjunction with the National Military Command Center linked to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System, the NATO Command and Control System and the European countries. The whole American Command and Control organization is also protected by being housed in a cavern with a high level of survivability assured by the readiness of alternative command and communications systems that can back up the main ones as necessary. NATO and some but not all European

countries possess similar though less sophisticated systems. For some, command-center survivability is a difficult political problem and has therefore not been resolved.

Complex Operations

Information

In order to participate effectively in consultations and get one's viewpoint across, it is necessary not only to know how to deal with complex matters like nuclear deterrence but also to possess credible and up-to-date information that has been carefully considered before deciding whether nuclear weapons should be used or not. The NATO line of AWACS airplanes is being deployed and integrated into the satellite information system, intercept centers, etc. etc. But it is also necessary to have a capacity for receiving expectable operating information in areas of direct interest and to make estimates at the national level to support decision-making activity by individual governments. As both of these become more serious and well-developed, the national position becomes all the more credible.

Technology and the Dual Key

The dual key has been implemented in various ways by the American nuclear forces. The dual key prevents not only political but also involuntary and technical-human error in the use of nuclear weapons. It has become so complicated that Admiral Miller, vice-chairman of the Joint Strategic Planning Staff, has said that there are "so many checks, controls and restraints on nuclear weapons that the American government, even with its organization intact, could not give the order to launch a nuclear missile." Among the more recent methods that combine technology and the "dual man" is the one applied to the cruise missiles. In practice, the PAL (Permissive Action Link) is an electronically coded dual key that makes it possible to start launch procedures. It is followed up by further electronically coded digital impulses relating to specific use.

These complex operations are originated by politico-military "releasing" and must be performed simultaneously by two men at separate stations who receive the same orders. If one of the two men makes a mistake or gives the wrong input to the launch process, everything comes to a stop.

A mixture of human, technological and procedural stratagems may also make it possible to apply the dual key in a bilateral context other than at the national level. However, there must be well-designed provisions for launch on short notice upon receipt of clear instructions from the government involved. This presumes a communications system as trustworthy as NATO's linking the government of the European country housing the system and its technical personnel holding the national key at the launching station.

As things stand, NATO's present system of consultation and control concerning the use of nuclear weapons is as complete as possible politically and procedurally. However, respect for the interests of individual member countries depends to a large extent on their individual capacity to speak for themselves in a difficult and tense context, on each country's professionalism in its political and military preparation, on the political-military and technical-operational effectiveness of the national organization, and on the good design and feasibility of bilateral agreements. There is no justification for the frequent alarmist fears of American nuclear weapons' being used in Europe against the wishes of the host countries, because of technical error or because of someone's supposedly taking matters into his own hands. .

The dual key issue must therefore be considered without groundless fears or preconceived notions; it must be realized that doubts about "limited" sovereignty in this area promote neither the cohesion of the alliance nor the credibility of deterrence.

8782
CSO: 3528/27

BRIEFS

YOUTH ORGANIZATION BACKS ZONE--The Labor Party must, when the Storting deals with the disarmament report in the new year, present the proposal for a Nordic nuclear weapon-free zone. So said the leader of the Labor Party Youth Organization (AUF), Egil Knudsen, to the Conservative Press Bureau. AUF believes that is a natural result of the disarmament proposal that the Labor Party has advanced in the Storting. At the same time a proposal should now be advanced for Norwegian withdrawal from NATO's nuclear weapons strategy concerning first use of nuclear weapons. "Withdrawal from NATO's nuclear weapons strategy program is a natural consequence of carrying out the Nordic nuclear weapon-free zone," maintained Egil Knudsen. "That does not disturb our most important agreement with NATO about conventional weapons aid." Here he pointed to France as an example. The country is a NATO member without being in the military cooperation. That is even weaker than a conventional agreement, said the AUF leader. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Dec 83 p 10] 9287

CSO: 3639/43

PLANS FOR BLOWING UP POWER INSTALLATIONS REVEALED

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Articles by Odd Bergfald, Beret Rambech and Ragnvald Naero: "Detailed Sabotage Plans in a Plastic Bag"]

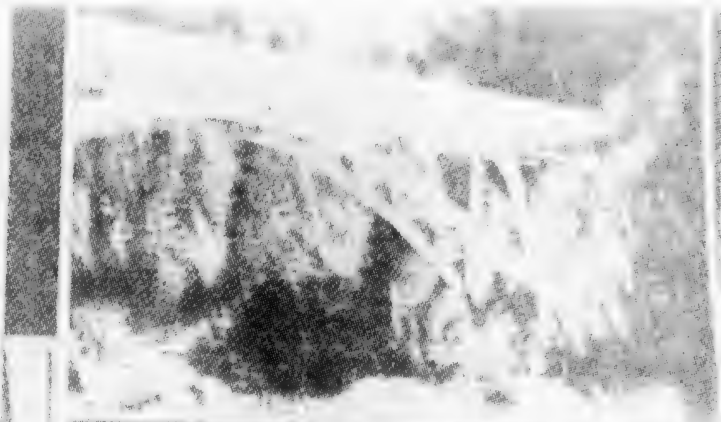
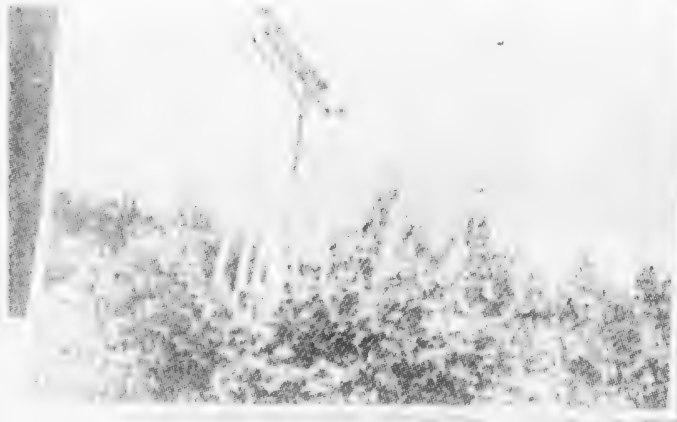
[Text] An innocent plastic bag which was found in a luggage locker in Oslo East Station has for nearly 4 years been the subject of intense police investigation. The contents of the bag show that we may be faced with an international organization which has worked out detailed plans for extensive sabotage against Norwegian power plants, pipelines and power lines with the objective of crippling Norwegian society.

The police have not succeeded in finding out who is behind the organization which calls itself "Achilles." According to the papers which were found, "Achilles" has a suborganization in Norway. During their investigations the police have also been in contact with experts and colleagues in several other countries, but without finding any answers to the many questions which have arisen.

In the package which was found in the locker there were a number of papers, six kinds in all, plus eleven photographs of different power plants in Norway. From the papers it can be seen that "Achilles" has information about Norwegian power plants of a rather startling nature. There is also a review of important installations which should be destroyed, and orders to obtain better photographs of the installations which were pictured in the returned photographs. One question which the police naturally are asking, how many pictures the organization has of Norwegian installations. The eleven photographs which were found could be just a few of many.

It took a long time for the security police to locate the places that were photographed, but it is confirmed that two photographs were taken of Bjolvefossen in Alvik in Hardanger. One shows a power line pole which is 8-10 meters from E-68 with the passage for conduits carrying water to the plant in the background. The other shows the shipping pier and the plant itself.

...there are two pictures of the ...
 ...in Hellundsdalen, about one mile east of Sauda,
 ...er station in Stordal in the spring of 1977 or 1978.
 ...of Usti power plant in Hallingdal. The pictures were
 ...of cameras.



...the ... of the international terrorist organization ...
 ...not satisfied with the pictures of the conduits carrying water ...
 ...at Sandvotossen (upper left) and from Hellundsdalen in Sauda.
 ...were taken by the police from the same places.

According to a statement on page 372 of the terrorist organization's handbook, the 19 most important power stations in Norway are listed according to size. The largest is Tonstad in Vest-Agder with 640 megawatts. That is also a figure which is included in the Achilles group training program for sabotage action.

The other power stations named are Rana in Nordland, Tokke 1 and Tokke 2 in Telemark, Evanger in Hordaland, Aura in More og Romsdal, Rossoga in Nordland, Nes in Buskerud, Suldal in Rogaland, Nore 1 in Buskerud, Fortun in Sogn og Fjordane, Lysebotn in Rogaland, Matre in Hordaland, Nordre Vinstra in Oppland, Nea in Sor-Trondelag, Brokke in Aust-Agder, Tunnsjodal in Nord Trondelag, Straumsmo in Troms and Solbergfoss in Ostfold.

Among the documents which were found there were sketches of how bombs are to be placed and how these can be placed to give the best possible effect.

The documents show further that there is a training plan against a total of 35 installations in Norway. The Achilles division was divided into groups with their own targets. For example the group in Sogn og Fjordane had Ardal as its target. Further, the group in Nord-More/Trondelag had what was called the Stjordanal plan, with the powerplant which supplies Vaernes Airbase as its target. One group had "Operation Alta" to take care of.



In addition there was a sketch of the coordination net for the country's electric power stations. Transfer lines to Sweden were also included. It was clear that the group had very good information, since there was also included a transfer line from Ostfold to Sweden which still was not built when the papers were found in 1979.

A letter which was found in the package, which was inside a German newspaper, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE of 9 January 1979, is addressed to the initials V.G. That could be the Norwegian contact. The letter was written in English, but the investigations that the police have made show that the signer W.S. does not have English as his mother tongue. Police believe that the person concerned is either German or a Norwegian with a good knowledge of German. The typewriter is an older model IBM with a ball head. The paper which the letter and the other information is written on is of German origin. The letter ends with instructions to burn it immediately.

The police do not know how the plastic bag with the newspaper and the documents came to Norway. It could have been placed in the locker by a person who came by train, and the package for one reason or another could not be picked up during the time the locker was available.

'We Must Always Take This Seriously'

Why was the news of the possible international terrorist organization made public now, after the security police and the Chief of Defense have known about the matter ever since 1979?

AFTENPOSTEN asked the question to the chief of the security police, Jostein Erstad, who said, "For us in the security police this issue has been the subject of many thorough discussions, both at the central headquarters, in county headquarters and in smaller districts. The entire time we have worked in close contact with the leadership of Norway's Water and Electricity Authority. We all agreed that we could now release the information to the public.

"We have always taken the issue seriously. We had too much concrete information to minimize the facts."

"Do you know why the Norwegian subsection of the terrorist organization calls itself the Achilles division?"

"We do not know with certainty about that. But it is a fact that when a nuclear power plant in the United States was exposed to an explosion in 1971, there was a phone call shortly after in which a person said that the Achilles division was behind it."

"Do you know today if it is a Norwegian organization which is a part of this Achilles division?"

"We still know nothing certain about that," said the security chief.

Energy Director Says Complete Security of Power Supply Impossible

"We can never protect our power supply well enough, because we do not know how good we must be," said Director Asbjorn Vinjar to AFTENPOSTEN. He is chief of the Energy Directorate, and states that anyone who wants to sabotage a power plant will probably succeed if the person concerned has sufficient knowledge of the installation.

Within power supply in Norway there is a preparedness organization whose job is to protect the installations against sabotage as well as possible. In the first place we have "Civil Defense of Power Supply"--an organization with a secretariat consisting of about 10 people who are busy full-time with readiness. The next thing is preparedness tasks delegated from the Ministry of Oil and Energy to Norway's Water and Electricity Authority. "We must not forget that the entire power supply is involved in this work," said Vinjar.

He does not want to go into detail about how the preparedness organization functions in peace or war, but he said that in our open society it is difficult to protect oneself against unauthorized people getting information which can be misused.

"In planning and building a power plant a large number of people are involved. Information of the kind which would be useful in sabotage can easily be obtained by those who seek it.

"It is a shame that groups exist which want to make plans about how to damage our society. To cripple the power supply would quickly have grave results," said Vinjar. He maintains, however, that the Norwegian power supply system is relatively safe when speaking of total collapse. The energy director makes it clear that putting four or five power plants out of operation would hardly be enough to cripple our power supply.

Director Vinjar also points out that the material which was found confirms that there in all probability exists--or has existed--a terrorist group.

"This should cause Norwegian opinion and politicians to ask the question whether more should be invested to increase the protection of our power supply," said Vinjar.

Rokke Says Terror Can Strike Norway

Minister of Justice Mona Rokke told AFTENPOSTEN that there is good reason to be serious when things like this happen. "This thing has been known for a long time in the ministry, and it has been under continuous investigation by the police. We must confront the fact that our country can be of interest to international terrorist organizations," said Rokke.

She said that the entire time there has been a continuous exchange between the Ministry of Justice and the agencies involved. Now that the decision has been made to release the matter to the public after 3 years of secrecy, this is happening because she considers it important that people realize that such things take place in our country.

"Therefore there is reason for the people to notify the police if they see things which can appear suspicious in the vicinity of installations which are very important to our country," said Rokke.

"I strongly doubt that an international terror organization could have operated in Finnmark to destroy the construction of the power plant in Alta. That sounds fantastic," said chief of police Einar Henriksen in a commentary to NTB [Norsk Telegrambyra]. Henriksen led the police work during the Alta demonstrations.

To the question of whether the security police activity at Alta had a connection with listing Achilles members, Henriksen answered that he asked for assistance from the security police because individual persons had made threats through the mass media to stop the construction of Alta.

"We did not have any reason to believe that these threats came from organized groups, or that the Alta issue had international ramifications of that kind," he said.

Police Inspector Says Provocation Excluded

"We have not found decisive proof of who is behind the Achilles division which is organized in Norway. Neither do we know who is behind the organization internationally," said police inspector Kjell Dagestad at the security central in Oslo to NTB.

However, he excludes the idea that the documents and photographs which were found at Oslo East Station were a prank or a provocation.

"The discovery was made so accidentally that it could have gone right into the trash can, and the contents are too professional for us to believe that it was a bluff," said Dagestad.

There are many indications that it could be an international organization with branches in many countries.

To the question of whether a hostile enemy could be behind the plans to blow up Norwegian power plants, police inspector Dagestad replied that there is no indication of that.

"More likely to the contrary, even though we are not entirely sure," he said.

In the letter to the Norwegian contact V.G., whose identity the police do not know after 4 years of investigation, it says that the fight against nuclear power in Norway must be better organized. Does that mean that environmental organizations are infiltrated?

"That can not be excluded," said Dagestad.

In the letter to the mystical V.G., there is mention of a little misfortune in Mannheim where some Bader-Meinhof members are imprisoned. Has this organization been in the spotlight?

"During our investigations we have considered actual terrorist organizations on the continent. But we have no clues to indicate that any of the known terrorist organizations are involved," said Dagestad.

Disclosure of the plans of the Achilles division are kept Top Secret. Only a small group of the security police in Oslo and cooperative authorities have been informed during the first 3 years of investigations, while this year information has been released to several more links in the chain.

Chief of Defense Hauge Says It Seems Unlikely

General Sven Aage Hauge, chief of defense, advised NTB that the Defense Department has been aware of the Achilles case for about 3 years.

"The Defense Department has not been involved in the investigation of this matter, it is a typically police matter," he said.

He did not deny that Norwegian society is vulnerable in many ways to sabotage acts, and that many important functions in society can be put out of action by attacks on power stations.

"But there are many ways to undertake sabotage against Norwegian society which are more effective than sabotage against power plants listed in papers from Achilles," he added.

"This matter sounds unlikely," said Chief of Defense Sven Hauge.

9287

CSO: 3639/44

GUN, GRENADE LAUNCHER ATTACK ON CIVIL GUARDSMEN

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Dec 83 p 13

[Article by Carmelo Ridruejo]

[Text] Pamplona. Two members of the Civil Guard were wounded yesterday afternoon, one more seriously than the other, when machine gun fire hit the vehicle in which they were traveling with a third guardsman who was not injured. The terrorist attack--which took place in the mountain pass of Huici (Navarra), on the road between Leiza and Lecumberri--was carried out by at least for people who also used a grenade launcher.

The men injured in the terrorist attack, for which nobody has yet claimed responsibility, were Corporal Juan Salgado Fuertes, native of Villa del Rio (Orense), age 29, married with one son, and Private Rafael Gonzalez Rivera, age 28, native of Malaga, also married with two children. The first-named is hospitalized in the Pamplona University Clinic and his condition is described as serious. According to the medical bulletin issued by that hospital, he received three bullet and shrapnel wounds in the neck and back.

As for Rafael Gonzalez Rivera, he is suffering from cranial and brain concussion but doctors treating him at the Navarra Hospital do not consider his condition to be serious. Jose Jurado Ayucar, native of Malaga, married with two children, who was the third civil guardsman traveling in the ambushed vehicle, did not incur any injury.

The ambush took place yesterday at 15:20 hours when the three guardsmen were driving in a Land Rover to the post of Leiza where they are stationed. As they reached the mountain pass of Huici, some 45 kms northwest of Pamplona, they were attacked by at least four men who fired many shots at them with a "cetme" rifle and hit their vehicle with a Meka grenade fired with a grenade-launcher.

The civil guardsmen reposted to the attack with their regulation weapons and used up all their ammunition. Civil Guard troops went in pursuit of the attackers through the wooded area but the terrorists managed to escape. In their flight, they abandoned a grenade similar to the one which was fired.

The Civil Guard's Land Rover showed 56 impacts from shrapnel and bullets of 7.62 mm caliber. The security forces found 36 bullet caps of that same caliber in the area of the attack. Sources in the Central Government's Office in Navarra report that it looks like the shots were fired from four different points.

8796

CSO: 3548/130

EXAMINATION OF UPSWING OF ETA-M ATTACKS

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Dec 83 p 11

[Article by Jose Luis Barberia: "Attacks on Army Lieutenant and Civil Guard Convoy in Basque Country"]

[Text] San Sebastian--Magazine EUZKADI ties terrorist escalation to internal situation of Military ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberation Front]. Hours after Military ETA assassinated Cegama resident Francisco Javier Collado, two new terrorist attacks, this time frustrated, took place yesterday in Basque Country against an infantry lieutenant and the crew of a Civil Guard convoy. These attacks, carried out within a period of 24 hours, marked the revival of terrorist violence, as announced by the magazine EUZKADI in its latest issue. This magazine ties the terrorist escalation in with the meeting which the Military ETA intends to hold within a month, probably around Christmas.

The first of these failed attacks was carried out in Pasajes at 0750 against a young infantry lieutenant who was able to save his life by throwing himself to the ground at the moment the terrorists aimed their weapons at him. The second attack took place at 1235, at kilometer marker 28, on the Bilbao--Behovia highway, near Usurbil, very close to Zarauz. A powerful device exploded during the passage of a small Civil Guard convoy, hitting the last vehicle at an angle; the vehicle's occupants were unhurt. The convoy, which carried eight members of the Guard, apparently had been assigned to escort a shipment of explosives.

The attack against the lieutenant, whose identity was given with the initials D.M.H., took place at the moment the officer left his home at 14 Daniel de Castelao Street, in Pasajes de San Pedro, and prepared to get into his car, a Ford Fiesta, to go to the Loyola Barracks where he is on duty. The 25-year-old lieutenant detected the presence of two youths in the immediate vicinity and threw himself to the ground, shielding himself behind his own vehicle at the moment the terrorists took out their weapons and began to fire. The bursts hit his car and the attackers then fled on foot, presumably toward the place where a vehicle was waiting for them. At the place of the attack, police found six shell casings, 9 millimeter caliber, Parabellum, with the F N [Belgian National Factory] brand on them.

The kidnapping of Segundo Marey is another element that helps create the impression of insecurity and violence and has created fear among the French population which, sometimes for strictly professional reasons, is connected with the Basque refugees.

The magazine EUZKADI, very close to the PNV [Basque Nationalist Party], in its latest issue maintains that "there is a certain relationship between the revival of violence and the meeting which the military ETA will hold shortly, before a month." According to the weekly magazine, "there will be two tendencies opposing each other at the meeting, as reflected in significant statements on what the line of that armed organization should be in the future." EUZKADI notes that the "continuation" line, headed by Antxon Etxebesti, is in favor of continuing the current course of militarization and "progressive deideologization." The supporters of this tendency propose an increase in violent actions and prove to be in agreement with the continuation of the boycott of Herri Batasuna, convinced, on the other hand, that the government will in the end outlaw the radical "abertzale" coalition.

The other group, which the above-mentioned magazine defined as "the renovators," is gathered around the figure of Txomin-Iturbe Abasolo and is in favor of initiating a process in order "to get the situation off dead center." This last group apparently agrees with the sector of HB [Herri Batasuna] which defends institutional participation and which, in general, proposes a more flexible policy within which "without discarding violent activities, its main objective from here on in is to support the negotiation argument as a counterweight to repression."

Before the Election Campaigns

In recent years, the escalation of violence coincided with the preliminaries of the election campaign or with moments when alternatives, sponsored by the democratic forces, were proposed; on occasion, these alternatives are overshadowed by the very effects of the action-repression pattern which ETA continues to apply faithfully and with surprising effectiveness.

Sometimes what may look like a terrorist escalation is nothing more than a coincidence, in terms of time, of a series of attacks which ETA manages to carry out among the numerous actions that the circumstances or police activities as such succeed in stopping. Be that as it may, terrorist actions in recent years have been increased during the month of Christmas, except for the festive interval reserved for the Christmas truce. Last year, after a particularly bloody month bringing the assassination of General Lago, Military ETA in December set off numerous bombs against banks and mounted attacks with grenade-launchers against the Zumarraga police precinct and the barracks of the Civil Guard in Eibar. On 13 December, a Civil Guard member was killed in Tolosa and another two were riddled with bullets on 30 December in Irun.

GREENLAND GOVERNMENT THREATENS UNILATERAL EC WITHDRAWAL

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by "lk": "Greenland Threatens Unilateral Withdrawal From the EC"]

[Text] A majority in the landsting in Greenland has given Greenland's government a mandate to work for a unilateral withdrawal from the EC. The majority has run out of patience with the EC Commission, and the government completely understands that attitude.

Minister of Greenland Affairs Tom Hoyem, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Prime Minister Poul Schluter have pushed, on several occasions, in connection with EC meetings, to bring about an agreement with the EC regarding Greenland's withdrawal.

If significant progress is not made in the negotiations regarding withdrawal before New Year's Day, the national assembly will attempt to carry out a unilateral withdrawal.

Minister of Greenland Affairs Tom Hoyem describes it as extremely unfortunate if the EC does not demonstrate an ability to take a flexible attitude toward Greenland's wish to withdraw. Provisionally, the commission has put forward a proposal for a future arrangement for Greenland that is unacceptable to the Danish Government. According to the Danish Government and a majority in the EC Parliament, Greenland clearly satisfies the conditions for receiving a so-called OLT [Overseas Lands and Territories] agreement, on a par with a number of overseas countries that have wished to cooperate with the EC.

Minister of Greenland Affairs Tom Hoyem does not want to take a position on a unilateral withdrawal by Greenland yet. For the time being, he refuses to believe that the EC Commission is unwilling to make an agreement, so that Greenland can withdraw on 1 January 1985, as planned.

9266

CSO: 3613/55

FUTURE OF SPD AFTER INF REJECTION

Bonn RHEINISCHES MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT 25 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Walter Bajohr: "Compass for the Tanker"]

[Text] The switches have been set in Cologne for the future of the SPD. But it will not be able to win a majority with the new course.

The party conference concluded like every social democratic one as well: the delegates rose to sing. "When we are marching side by side, there comes with us a new time. . . ." But it was not a party conference like every other one, a "new time" had really dawned for the German Social Democrats.

Half an hour before the concluding song, the SPD had made one of its most momentous decisions since the party conference in Godesberg in 1959. At that time, cudgeled and kneaded by Herbert Wehner, it had taken leave of the class struggle and started on the road to becoming a popular party with its declaration for freedom in the Western alliance. On 19 November 1983 in Cologne, the SPD took the first step back behind Godesberg. The "no" vote on the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG in fulfilment of the NATO dual resolution marks the turning point of social democracy.

The party conference itself lacked any drama. The decision had been taken long before the delegates assembled in Cologne. All the party organizations had already decided on their "no" in turn. It became binding for the entire SPD in Cologne. In an extremely quick change of mind, the majority of the SPD has turned the helm around within a year and is traveling in the opposite direction.

The Schmidt Chapter Has Been Abruptly Closed

Nothing could illustrate the way the switches have been set for the future course of the SPD better than the fate of Helmut Schmidt, a year ago still chancellor of the FRG and still the most respected German politician. It is not his course and cannot be his course. Schmidt had to deliver a position report in Cologne, on the state of security policy. He spoke for almost 2 hours, the delegates listened politely, but in the same way as one would

listen to a guest speaker who is not on the party line. Schmidt gave his reasons for his "yes" vote on the stationing of missiles; the comrades followed his arguments as they would a weird lecture.

The Helmut Schmidt chapter was closed in Cologne in the most abrupt and coldest way. If there had at least been an open difference of opinions, if there had been some discussion with him about why and on which points they did not agree with the former chancellor; instead, following Schmidt's brilliant address, the delegates went coolly over to a discussion of the motion and honored their one-time workhorse with a refusal to deal with the contents of his speech.

Party Chairman Willy Brandt enjoyed his triumph over the man who humiliated him in former years. He has had to put up with and accept a great deal from Schmidt. He has also not forgotten Schmidt's declaration that it was his [Schmidt's] greatest mistake that he did not also take over the party chairmanship following Brandt's fall as chancellor. But would the development in the SPD have followed a different path? Would Schmidt have managed to hold back all the currents that within a very short time have turned into a mighty river that has swept away almost all the comrades?

In 1979 at the party conference in Berlin, Schmidt was the big winner and Brandt was the loser. With the authority of his office and his skill in argumentation and supported by Herbert Wehner, the chancellor had forced the delegates into two important majority resolutions: a "yes" vote on the NATO dual resolution with the possible consequence of rockets being stationed, and a "yes" vote on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Although the left-wing of the SPD, which collapsed at the time because of internal dissension, has never seriously contested the nuclear energy yes-vote, it has become visibly stronger on the rocket question and has finally become the leader of opinion in the party today.

Oskar Lafontaine, the most determined Schmidt critic and missile opponent in the SPD, had been forced to give a fiery speech 1 and 1/2 years ago at the party conference in Munich in order to make his own followers into at least a respectable minority. In Cologne he was relaxed, although emotional as is his nature, but not cutting. He did not need to fight any more, did not to attack anyone in the party--he had won long before.

What has actually changed in this SPD, which is the path leading that began in Cologne?

A conflict that had afflicted the SPD more and more severely in the last years of their participation in the government is now decided. The relationship of tension between the pragmatists, who oriented Social Democratic policy by what could be done, and those who saw in this a watering down of and a non-observance of platform plans, has been resolved in favor of the latter. Since their departure from the responsibility for governing, the ideologues are facing a renaissance. The meaning of regeneration in the opposition for them is mainly to hold up the flag of pure doctrine, untroubled by the necessities of everyday political decisions. It can be no surprise that this part of the cooperative was the one actually urging and pushing along the path to the "no"

vote on the rockets. A "yes" vote, as represented by Helmut Schmidt, has rationality, but no emotion as its substructure.

It is precisely this emotional element that is the most prominent characteristic of the new majority in the SPD. Willy Brandt, whose temperament has always responded far more to emotionality than to statesman-like, technocratic logic, is riding this wave. For the party leadership, emotion coincides with strategy. Searching for a new majority in the political system of the FRG, Brandt very early set his sights on the protest and peace movement. Against initial resistance he prevailed with his plan for creating the possibility of integrating this potential strength into the SPD by assimilating its themes.

It remains to be seen whether the party will wear itself down still further in a competition with the Greens or whether it can actually undermine their influence. This party-strategic calculation was based on the supposition of a strong emotional content in the topics which the SPD had to concern itself with in view of this strong protest potential. This was at the expense of rationally talked-through positions, such as had been held in the SPD for two decades. Helmut Schmidt came to grief on this.

A direct consequence of this development is the perforation of the SPD's ties to the West. Helmut Schmidt is oriented to the Atlantic, a typical representative of that breed of politicians who regard the alliance with the leading power of the West, the United States, as an inalienable prerequisite of the internal and external freedom of the FRG. Schmidt made precise statements concerning this at the party conference in Cologne: "The alliance has been able--by means of its adaptability--to preserve peace fully for all its members and in all protected territories for three and one-half decades . . . For me it is clear: as long as Russian armed forces are stationed in the eastern part of Central Europe, the United States must be committed in Western Europe. The Soviet Union must not in the end gain a de facto veto right over Western Europe because the West is constantly engaged in negotiations with itself. And if the Eastern superpower can extort solidarity from its allies (. . .), the West must voluntarily summon up the necessary solidarity with the leading Western power."

Applause was absent at the party conference, not only at this point, but expressly criticized by Schmidt here. Applause was always absent when declarations were being made in favor of the Western alliance and its function of ensuring peace. There was no applause when Helmut Schmidt gave a penetrating analysis of the power politics of the Soviet Union and filtered from it the essential threat to peace by the Soviet Union for his "yes" vote for the arms increase. It can be objected that this is insubstantial proof for a change in attitude on the part of the SPD. Perhaps. But it was cause for reflection not only for the former chancellor and his few loyal followers that criticism of the United States always met with applause, the more massive the criticism, the louder the applause.

What are the declarations of Hans-Jochen Vogel or of Willy Brandt worth, when they say the SPD has no plans to leave the alliance? Oskar Lafontaine for one reflected out loud before the party conference on the FRG leaving NATO and

was only mildly reprimanded by the party leadership. He did not mention it in Cologne, but was that even necessary? The party leadership has already been steamrollered from below in the discussion on the arms buildup so that it could no longer control it. Anyone following the debates at the SPD grass roots level cannot help predicting something similar in the question of the alliance. The switches have at least been set in this direction.

In Cologne Willy Brandt developed hypotheses for a European security plan that can only have the functions which he wants if there is a simultaneous decoupling from the United States: "Both superpowers are strong. They are stronger than they need to be. Stronger than is good for the world Both of them are experiencing crises of leadership. In both the bureaucratic structures . . . have become dangerously more powerful. In this situation it would be advisable, nay imperative for the Europeans to increase their weight, politically, in matters of security policy. This would not break the alliances apart. But a shift of weights would respond to a necessity," Brandt said.

Here are the faint sounds of equidistance, this pushing away from oneself to the same degree both the United States and the Soviet Union. It was expressed even more clearly: "Doubts about certain theories of equilibrium have increased. What objections should there be to honest equilibrium, in contrast to superiority? But what is the equilibrium that they want to create /again/ [in italics] when we are dealing with an arms overstock on both sides?" These are the words that are becoming popular in the SPD, whether they are factually correct or not.

When Helmut Schmidt stated exactly the opposite on this last point 1 day later, no one applauded. According to Schmidt, he discussed the security situation with Leonid Breschnev in Bruehl in 1978. The Kremlin leader was of the opinion that approximate parity existed. "I contradicted him on this point. That was 5 years ago. Afterwards we agreed in a joint statement that an approximate equilibrium should be created. . . . At the time, in May 1978, the Soviet Union had fewer than 50 SS-20 rocket stationed in Europe. They now have five times as many, and seven times as many in Europe and Asia together." The West has not stationed any rockets during this time. Arms overstock?

Western Freedom Has No Power to Convince

Gesine Schwan, a dedicated social democrat and member of the SPD Commission on Fundamental Values, revealed the deeper reasons for the altered attitude towards the United States. The opponents--who have become the majority in the meantime--of the NATO dual resolution, Frau Schwan says, no longer see an East-West conflict, only a competition between the superpowers. "The question of systems, that is to say, the threat to Western freedom, consequently no longer plays a significant role in securing peace." She sums it up in these words: "Only someone who shuts his eyes to the Soviet threat can abandon the policy of the dual resolution so effortlessly Anyone who does this places very little importance on maintaining Western freedom."

The adherents of Schmidt's policy were most astonished and disappointed that, of all people, Hans-Jochen Vogel, who was formerly counted among the party's

right-wingers, is pursuing this course with no difficulty. In fact, even in his speech to the party conference Vogel did not utter one word about the threat to freedom from the Soviet Union. Instead, there was a great deal of applause-seeking criticism of the United States, with the apparently inevitable dictum that Germany must not become a vassal state.

The "no" in Cologne to the stationing of rockets is more than a rejection of new weapons. It has never been taken in the party in such isolation. The party commission, under the leadership of Egon Bahr, which is considering new military strategies will discover this at the upcoming party congress in the spring, when it has to present its report for discussion.

Herbert Wehner, in extremely poor health, followed the comrades' speeches in Cologne without a word and with a stony countenance and did not reveal how he feels about the turnabout of the SPD "tanker." He cannot have been overjoyed to watch how his life's work, guiding the SPD and reconciling it with Western ideals of freedom and the provisions for securing it, suffered a deep crack. Not only the Schmidt chapter but also the Wehner chapter is now concluded in the SPD. The newly opened chapter so far only bears the name Brandt. Vogel, in whose party conference speech the comrades could recognize themselves again, is important for the future of the SPD only while he remains the embodiment of opportunistic adaptability in a period of transition. The search continues for the bearer of hope.

9581

CSO: 3620/101

KOIVISTO BECOMING A 'FOLK KING' WHO CAN SHOW TOUGHNESS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Dec 83 p 12

[Commentary by Morten Fyhn, AFTENPOSTEN correspondent in Helsinki: "Koivisto a Popular Monarch Who Can Pound the Table"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 December. Loved, admired and warmly supported by his people, President Mauno Koivisto governs Finland like a monarch from his castle. He has become the people's king without a court of politicized intriguants, a sovereign elevated above petty politicians' pettiness. But he is not entirely free of criticism, and the president's hand can pound the table so that it causes echoes abroad.

In January Koivisto will have been president for 2 of his allotted 6 years. It is therefore too early to compose a summary. The president also retains his typical low profile as long as he can. Furthermore the absence of both foreign and domestic political crises means that nobody knows how he will manage when something really happens.

But the contours of certain leadership traits can be seen. The picture is also filled out by the almost uninhibited tribute in purest Kim Il Sung style he received in connection with his 60th birthday recently. Then all the Finnish editorial writers again felt called upon to formulate their view of their favorite theme "Finland Under Koivisto." That the president on his big day received the Order of Lenin from Soviet Vice President Kuznetsov, and without having to wait as long for it as Kekkonen, did not reduce the enthusiasm.

Koivisto does not want his style to be compared with that of his predecessor. In only one area does he insist on a comparison, namely foreign policy. Because if there is a word which can really cause the president to get agitated it is the word "change." Therefore that word has become almost nonexistent in official Finland, unlike the pet word "continuity."

With almost religious zeal he asserts on every occasion that in regard to Finland's foreign and security policy, and especially including the desire

to maintain continued stable relations with the Soviet Union, there is not a millimeter of departure from the policy of his two predecessors, the so-called Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. Anyone who suggests something else, for example that Koivisto's not always fully clear formulations can create a bit of uncertainty as to what he really means, risks receiving the president's unconcealed wrath. That wrath does not differ substantially in strength or form from the famous and feared outbreaks of his predecessor. However it is important and correct to emphasize that concerning the intensity of the outbursts, there is a significant difference between Kekkonen and Koivisto. Temporarily, anyhow. Kekkonen ruled for 25 years.

Kekkonen often wrote angry letters to people who he thought had said something foolish, or needed presidential correction for one reason or another. Koivisto, who said before he was elected that he did not expect to be a letter writer, has already managed to send several. The best known went to 30 Finnish chief editors last month. The text of the letter is unknown. But according to what AFTENPOSTEN has learned, it clearly bore the stamp of having been written in anger. Koivisto was irritated, and did not conceal it. He was especially angry over the piece of work by two named journalists in connection with a somewhat confused debate about what he really meant in a speech in the UN about Finland's skepticism of the doctrine of the first use of nuclear weapons. From the statement in the letter about the timing not being the best for such a debate, he showed his irritation that there could be distrustfulness abroad.

The letter to the editors showed that Koivisto has a firm desire to criticize the press, and to give admonitions, and that he himself puts limits on how far the foreign policy debate, which he himself has encouraged, may go. He also reminded all the debaters of their responsibility for the consequences of what they say. Furthermore he distinguished himself by using the terms "fortune tellers" and "soup cookers."

The president has been carefully criticized for his letter by individual editors. In the press there has also been criticism written of his characteristic half-philosophical utterances, and about how slow and painstaking is his decision making. There are also individuals who have dared to express a bit of concern that Koivisto is becoming isolated. In comparison with his predecessor he does not maintain a large court of self-appointed advisors. It is also said that he seldom utilizes the few that he has. The question arises whether it is good that the president, with his great power, is risking becoming a ruler in lone majesty.

Two examples of unclear Koivisto statements which attracted attention, and which later were energetically explained and interpreted as really not so remarkable, came in a recent radio interview. He said that most Swedish submarine alarms appear to have been fantasies, and that he believes that there are good conditions for a good Swedish-Soviet relationship, possibly

even one as good as the Finnish-Soviet. The last was sharply commented on in the Swedish press, by saying that Sweden really does not want as good relations with the Soviet Union as Finland has.

In conversations in Helsinki it was emphasized and explained to AFTENPOSTEN that Koivisto had neither denied that there have been submarines in Swedish waters, nor made a recommendation for a Swedish-Soviet friendship pact. At the same time private expression was given that it would be desirable if time-consuming and unpleasant rounds of explanations could be avoided after presidential statements.

President Mauno Koivisto has the people impressively behind him more than ever. Sixty-eight percent would reelect him on the spot. This standing with the people is regarded in Finland as the president's most important basis of power and his sharpest weapon. It makes him free and independent of parties and power groups. If Koivisto should suddenly appear on TV with a serious speech to the nation, everyone knows that his words would be believed and his exhortations followed. No politician can venture to say otherwise.

Finland's foreign policy is firm under Koivisto. One should not wonder that Finland condemns the United States invasion of Grenada in the UN, and abstains when the condemnation of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan comes up. In the Finnish view, Grenada did not involve both superpowers in comparison with Afghanistan. That can be called cynicism or pragmatism. In Finland they call it practical politics.



Caption: President Mauno Koivisto can pound the table when it is necessary.

9287

CSO: 3639/43

KOIVISTO TRYING TO DAMPEN PRESS DEBATE ON TNF, USSR TIES

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 25 Nov 83 p 5

[Article: "Koivisto's Admonitions to the Finnish Press"]

[Text] Bad memories of Kekkonen's harsh hand and his direct interference are surfacing in Finnish editorial offices: In a confidential letter to 30 editors in chief, President Koivisto expressed his displeasure about "irresponsible" comments in the recent foreign policy debate in the media. In view of the tense world situation the president desires more restraint in the Finnish press. The exact content of the letter as well as its date are not known. Not until the Swedish press agency had received information about its existence and had distributed an appropriate report was the Finnish public informed over the weekend in a general way about the president's letter by commentaries in two respected newspapers.

Between Conformity and Independence

The editor in chief of HUFVUDSTADSBLADET stated clearly in writing that the editorial staff will continue in the future to determine the content of the newspaper independently; his colleague in HELSINGIN SANOMAT, on the other hand, said that it was normal that the leading politician occasionally expressed his opinions to editors in chief about the content of the newspapers and that Koivisto's demands were understandable. These two commentaries reflect the range of Finnish freedom of the press--between independence and conformity.

Mauno Koivisto is an ardent democrat and adherent to the parliamentary system. What induced him to issue his admonition collectively and under the seal of secrecy, which was breached by one or several of the recipients, is hard to make out. In Finland a convincingly effective external image of stability which does not occasion the slightest doubt about strict neutrality in respect to the Soviet Union, its superpowerful neighbor, is of general importance. Thus, under Kekkonen foreign policy discussion in the media was timid.

Prior to taking office just short of 2 years ago Koivisto encouraged the press to take a more open posture; presumably because of disappointment over excessive use of the "new freedom" he has now signaled a partial retreat. Previously in a public speech before the journalists association he had called for more fairness in the domestic political struggle and another time he had given a

warning to students of political science whose theoretical discussion of the possibility of acquiring nuclear weapons for Finland was blown out of proportion in the press.

Vague Criticism

The president is constitutionally responsible for directing Finnish foreign policy which, as everyone knows, is unalterably established in its basic elements. It is firmly rooted in a neutrality which in terms of the mutual assistance and friendship pact with the Soviet Union must take into special account the security requirements of its superpower neighbor. Thus, it is characterized by a "low profile"; it is hard to imagine in Finland the kind of zig-zag movements which recently have been noted in Swedish foreign and security policies.

In recent months, of course, several confusing statements by a presidential advisor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Vaeyrynen have not been conveying the otherwise normal image of unanimity which one segment of the Finnish media seized upon for superficial speculation. In early fall, Minister of Finance Pekkala, a political heavyweight in the cabinet, contributed to a certain atmosphere of uneasiness. In vague phrases, he criticized the "carelessness" with which, in his view, Finland's foreign relations were conducted. Without expressly naming Kekkonen, it was clear that Pekkala was referring to "the good old days" in which the president had the reins firmly in hand.

If, in addition to the general considerations of opportunity, there is also some acute situation which induced Koivisto to write to the 30 editors in chief, it is the debate about intermediate range missiles which is keeping northern Europe in suspense. In Finland, interest focuses on whether the mechanism of consultation according to the mutual aid pact will be affected by deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG and whether, therefore, Moscow might increase the pressure on Helsinki, using a liberal interpretation of the mutual aid clause and with reference to an "increased danger of attack from Germany," might demand closer cooperation in defense. A loud debate about this delicate question of foreign and security policies is the last thing that the president can want; of course, and self-discipline of the Finnish press is so strong that this "danger" is scarcely an acute threat.

An Important Extra Post for Sorsa

For one-half year Mauno Koivisto as Finnish co-president of the Mixed Commission for Trade with the Soviet Union left open determining Karjalainen's successor and recently entrusted Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa with it. This body plans, on a short- and long-term basis, the bilateral trade which is important for both partners and which for Finland balances out in large measure the market fluctuations in commerce with the Western countries and which since the beginning of the 1980's has comprised more than one-fourth of all foreign trade. Ahti Karjalainen, who for many years was foreign minister, head of the government and president of the Bank of Finland, had held the post of co-president since its creation in the 1960's; this was impressive testimony to its importance.

In this connection, the reorganization which has now been ordered by the chief of state signals continuity as well as the desire to satisfy parliamentary-democratic basic principles by limiting the mandate: Social-Democrat Sorsa will occupy the new office for the present only as long as he is head of the present government. The same is true of Minister of Finance Pekkala, who was named Sorsa's deputy as co-president and thus preserves the influence of the center in this domain. Pekkala had been Sorsa's only serious competitor for the post, however the Social-Democrat prime minister enjoyed the support of big industry. The new organization which is tied to the term of the government, on the other hand, also enhances the otherwise good chances of the two politicians becoming members of future cabinets with leading positions.

12124

CSO: 3620/69

KOIVISTO ATTACKED IN SWEDISH PRESS BUT POPULAR IN FINLAND

Doubts Concerning Soviet Subs Irk Swedes

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 27 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Vesa Santavuori: "Swedish Press Enfuried over Koivisto Interview"]

[Text] On Saturday Swedish communications media answered in a very sarcastic manner to President Mauno Koivisto's birthday interview that the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation made public on Thursday.

The most irritation was caused by statements made by President Koivisto expressing suspicions that the commotion caused by the observations of submarines was to a large extent a product of imagination and whereby he butted into the relationships between Sweden and the Soviet Union.

According to the independent conservative newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET one of the basic principles of the Nordic collaboration is that the "governments of the different countries--not to even mention the presidents--abstain from criticizing each other's security policies."

"Each (Nordic) country has chosen its own strategy and it has been expected that the other countries feel obliged to respect these strategies. If there is any one country with an especially big reason to stand by this principle, it would be Finland."

"An Evil-boding Act"

If President Koivisto now believes that he is at the liberty to act in conflict with this basic principle, this act is evil-boding especially since the European security problems are currently in a sensitive phase," SVENSKA DAGBLADET protested. According to the newspaper it is naturally crucial for Sweden to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union. The continued submarine incidences do not, however, create the prerequisites for such relations," SVENSKA DAGBLADET adds.

"When President Koivisto gives Sweden a lecture about prerequisites for a good relationship being in existence, the president is thus making a mistake. Unfortunately."

"It may be useful to remind also that although we (in Sweden) are striving for good relations with the Soviet Union, Sweden has never wanted that those relations be of the same kind as those of Finland," SVENSKA DAGBLADET concludes in its editorial.

An "Absurd" Wish

The independent DAGENS NYHETER is of the opinion that the wish that the president had "mumbled," according to which the relationship between Sweden and the Soviet Union "should one day resemble the relationship that we have," is "absurd."

"Koivisto knows very well that Sweden is not striving to have such a special relationship with the Soviet Union that Finland has," believes DAGENS NYHETER.

"We should hold on to everything that joins Finland and Sweden, but we should also keep a clear perspective on the historic and natural differences," teaches DAGENS NYHETER.

DAGENS NYHETER is also annoyed by Koivisto's submarine statements. Koivisto is interpreted by the paper to have hinted that it would be Sweden's fault that the relationship with the Soviet Union has become "slightly problematic."

According to DAGENS NYHETER "it seems strange that the head of state of our neighboring country has such an opinion. It is hard to believe that his subordinates would be of the same opinion."

"The previous time when President Koivisto talked about the submarines, the officials had to explain that the president did not want to criticize the Swedish government."

"Will we this time hear afterwards that Koivisto only wants to make a separation in regard to certain exaggerated statements in the general Swedish discussion?" asks DAGENS NYHETER.

The Swedish newspapers bring up, word for word, the passages in which Koivisto during the interview creates ill feelings in Sweden. In regard to the submarines it is the sentence where Koivisto states that it seems "completely obvious" that most of the observations "have been nothing but pure imagination."

In regard to the relationship between the nations a sentence is brought up wherein Koivisto concludes that observations of submarines of the above mentioned kind "have been a contributing factor in making the relationship between Sweden and the Soviet Union slightly problematic."

The following words by Koivisto have caused special nervousness in Sweden: "Everything that is needed exists to make the mutual relations between our

neighbors as good as they were before, and possibly in the future will begin to resemble the good neighbor relations that we have."

Poll Shows Growing Popularity

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 20 Nov 83 p 9

[Article: "Koivisto's Popularity Has Grown: Kivisto Second In Presidential Gallup"]

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto, who next week will celebrate his 60th birthday, is according to the latest poll more popular than ever before. The result of the interview made by the M-Information Center for ILTALEHTI shows that 68 percent are willing to vote for Koivisto if the presidential elections were held now. In the elections last year the election coalitions that supported Koivisto received 43 percent of the votes.

In the most recent poll the second person was chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, Kalevi Kivisto, who was supported by 7 percent of the interviewed individuals.

Bank manager Harri Holkeri and Chancellor of Justice Kai Korte received more than 3 percent in support readings. Chief Mayor Raimo Ilaskivi, Managing Director Max Jakobson, Minister of Finance Ahti Pekkala and Dr Johannes Virolainen got 2 percent support. 1 percent was reached by Dr Ahti Karjalainen, Director General Jaakko Lassila, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Second Minister of Finance Pekka Vennamo, Honorary Chairman Veikko Vennamo and Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen.

According to the interview the present president was supported by each party in the following way: the Finnish Social Democratic Party 86 percent, the Finnish Rural Party 72 percent, the Center Party 62 percent, the Coalition Party 59 percent and the Finnish People's Democratic League 47 percent.

Of those who supported the Finnish People's Democratic League 42 percent announced that they would in a possible election give their votes to Kivisto (and thus 47 percent to Koivisto).

Of the Center Party supporters 13 percent support Pekkala, 8 percent Virolainen, 3 percent Vayrynen and 2 percent Karjalainen (Koivisto was thus supported by 62 percent of the Center Party supporters).

The Social Democratic Party supporters on the other hand gave 3 percent to Kivisto and 2 percent to Sorsa and Korte each. (86 percent supported Koivisto). Among the Coalition Party supporters (Koivisto got 59 percent) Holkeri remains the party's own power figure with 13 percent support. Ilaskivi and Jakobson got 6 percent support of those who support the party, Korte 5 percent and Lassila 3 percent of the support.

The study was based on an interview of 1,300 Finnish citizens from all over the country, who were old enough to vote.

Conservative Backs Foreign Policy

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 20 Nov 83 p 9

[Excerpt from article by Rita Remes]

[Text] The Coalition Party Chairman Ilkka Suominen praised President Mauno Koivisto for his handling of foreign policies. Suominen, who belonged to the president's escort during the trip to France, said that Koivisto has consistently followed the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. "In regard to content the president's standpoints have shown independent ability to develop this line," Suominen said when he opened his party council's extra meeting in Kajaani on Saturday.

"The state and work visits that President Koivisto has handled in such balanced way have shown that the president has the ability to take initiative in foreign political matters and the smartness to form personal contacts and to get strong acknowledgement for the foreign policies of our country," continued Suominen.

Suominen criticized the foreign policy discussion of the fall and called it a foreign policy discussion that has at times been lively, but in regard to results of light weight: "There has been interpreting, debating and the result has been big headlines."

According to Suominen it has at times seemed as if the "discussion has left the significant foreign policy decisions in the shade." Suominen, who also belonged to the group of party leaders who accompanied the president during his visit to Moscow, emphasized the "final acceptance" of the YYA [Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Pact]. Besides the YYA-Pact and the relations with the Soviet Union, Suominen did not forget to mention the close relationship with the Nordic countries, friendly relationships with other countries, the importance of staying out of the main conflicts between the super powers as well as the development of peace and international collaboration.

9662

CSO: 3617/49

'MAVERICK' LEFTIST, COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, POSITIONS

Athens TO VIMA TIS KYRIAKIS in Greek 6, 13 Nov 83

/6 Nov 83 p 3//Article by Mikh. Dimitriou/

/Text/ At a time when the political scene of the country is seeing a trend toward the dominance of a sort of "bipolarity" or a systematic prevalence of a "tri-party" system, we are witnessing a multiplication of movements and initiatives by "mavericks" of the Left. This is true not only for Athens and Salonica but for other regions, particularly Thessalia and northern Greece.

This "movement" of "maverick" leftists and communists has its own particular characteristics. Its cadres include intellectuals and professionals who had become politically active when they were students (during the 1971-1973 period) and who later on, especially during the 1976-1977 period, withdrew or were purged from those party and political organizations to which they had originally belonged. Today it can be surmised that the main branch of "mavericks" is composed of those representatives of the "generation of the Polytechnic," of whom the majority lived through a traumatic political experience: the "degeneration" of the extra-parliamentary Left, the category of the "Second Panhellenic" or the "Socialist Course."

Working together with them, usually in an incidental manner, were well-known "named leftists" of older generations, such as Messrs Asteris Stangos, Ger. Notaras, St. Nastoras, Angelos Elefandis, Mikh. Papagiannakis and M. Livieratos, as well as some younger "mavericks" whose positions were often not fully developed. Their term "maverick" began to be used after the 1974 government change and referred particularly to those leftists who had not joined either the KKE, the KKE (Int.) or EDA. Up to that time, the usual term for such actions in the Left was "unorganized" or "dissenting."

Two of the most well-known "maverick" movements during the 1974-1975 period were, first of all, the "Movement of the 77," headed by Mr Andreas Lendakis (who recently went back into EDA) and Mr Giannis Banias, presently secretary of the KKE (Int.). Playing an important role in this movement was Mr Angelos Diamandopoulos. The "movement" that sought "new prospects" for the Greek communist movement was shortly to break up, with some going over to the KKE (Int.) and others to EDA (Lendakis, Skaltsas, Koundouris), while others maintained their independence.

The second movement, "Movement of the 400," as it was called, was made up of cadres of organizations of the broad Left and of cadres of splinter groups of the KKE (Int.) during the period of the dictatorship, for example, the "Struggle" of Paris that had connections with Mr Manlis Glezos. The "Movement of the 400" faded away in 1975 with some members going over to the KKE, to the "interior," the EDA, with some cases of insistence on the "critical support" of the KKE (Int.) Among its most well known cadres were Messrs Than. Khatzis, Angelos Elefandis, Takis Pappas, Khristos Misios, Levt. Karkagiannis and Dim. Mavrommatis.

A little later on the term "maverick" was "expanded" to include both certain "centrists" who had refused to be included in the first EDIK /Democratic Center Union/, as well as --and especially-- certain individuals who had withdrawn from PASOK and other parties of the Left without participating in any of the short-lived political groups that collaborated or not in the electoral "coalition." The term acquired a new use and proportion following the failure of the groups such as the "Second Panhellenic," the "Socialist Course," or the "Socialist Initiative." Moreover, in recent years the term also covered representatives of the "generation of 114" with the well-known initiatives (Tzannetakis, Velinis, Kalandroutakis), as well as professionals and intellectuals of the Left, such as Messrs Dion. Karagiorgas, Vasilis Filias, Khrist. Argyropoulos, Nik. Konstandopoulos, Ast. Stangos, Ger. Notaras and St. Nestoras.

The present "maverick" phenomenon is directly related to the political developments of the 1977-1978 period during which PASOK became the clear expression of the popular radical movement.

Characteristics

At any rate, the current "maverick" movement presents the following characteristics:

- The main political activity takes place through the issuance of printed documents and the holding of special events that have sometimes had significant effects (Larisa, Kalamata, Piraeus). SKHOLIASTIS /COMMENTATOR/ sells around 8,000 copies, ANDITHESEIS /ANTITHESES/ around 4,000, POLITIS /CITIZEN/, that has become a semi-monthly, 4,000 overall, PROOPTIKI /PERSPECTIVE/ around 6,000, while the overall sales of each issue of the "movement" are close to 10,000.
- There is much "activity" in the provinces where, of course, its significance is sometimes overblown but these initiatives are nevertheless worthy of note. This activity relates to groups of both young and older "mavericks" of the Left whose influence on society as a whole is nevertheless unknown.
- The "mavericks" are no longer closed groups of intellectuals but have expanded into various social categories.
- Quite a few "maverick" groups have turned their attention to cultural, ecological etc. initiatives, as in certain areas of Athens, Piraeus, Kalamata, Salonica, Ioannina, Alexandroupolis and Serres).
- Certain "mavericks" maintain dialogue with EDA and the KKE (Int.) but not with PASOK or the KKE from which many of them have come. To the contrary, the prime

characteristic of most of the movements and groups is the strong opposition to the KKE and their great "variety" of stances vis-avis PASOK and the issue of Change. At any rate, despite their strong differences over the overall issue of Change and PASOK, most of the cadres of these organizations acknowledge that they have no concrete "third road to socialist change" to suggest beyond PASOK and the KKE.

An additional point of conflict between certain "mavericks" and PASOK (and also others) is the recent assumption of positions in the government, i.e. positions with more or less political characteristics, by well-known "mavericks."

Many of these "mavericks" had expressed the opinion during the pre-electoral period "to critically support PASOK" with interesting variations and conditions, such as the proposals of Mr Andreas Papas (no picking up of votes, no organized joining up, no mere participation in the state apparatus) up to the demand "A vote for PASOK, for a PASOK-KKE government front" of the Trotskyites.

It is a fact that during the first months of Change there was very limited use made of "mavericks" in staff positions.

The first to use leftist professional and intellectual "mavericks" in government positions was the minister of agriculture, Prof Kostas Simitis. The latter harnessed a force made up primarily from the Directorate of Studies of the Agricultural Bank that had for a long time been headed by Mr Adamandios Pepelasis. Over 10 known "mavericks" were placed in key positions in the Ministry of Agriculture as well as in related services and organizations by Mr Simitis.

The first minister of cooperation, Mr Apostolos Lazaris, was also among those who developed technocrats primarily --who belonged to the KKE (Int.) or to the broader leftist world --in EEC services to which certain individuals had previously been appointed.

Similar appointments had been made to close associates by Ministers Giorgos Gennimatas, Dim. Koulourianos, A. Tritsis (just as his predecessors Stefanos Manos and G. Plytas), Gerasimos Arsenis, Giannis Pottakis and Kostas Vaitzos. Also Deputy Ministers Roula Kaklamanaki and Th. Pangalos. Moreover, government cadres used "maverick" professionals (however, only on work committees and teams) in a systematic manner (Messrs Georgios Mangakis, Apostolos Kaklamanis and Mrs Melina Merkouri).

Nevertheless, the place where cadres "outside of PASOK" really assumed responsible political positions on a large scale was the Under Ministry of New Generation. The deputy minister, Mr Kosta Laliotis, "aiming at getting the broadest possible social participation" attempted to bring together "maverick" professionals, intellectuals and trade unionists with well-known PASOK cadres with similar talents and experience (Stefanos Manikas, Athan. Kourmatzis, Man. Tsingenis, Khristos Oikonomou, etc.). Even the sharpest critics of the participation of "mavericks" in government do not maintain that this phenomenon was accompanied by some mutual concessions or trade-offs. In other words, that, for example, Messrs Simitis, Gennimatas or Laliotis had made some political dealings and on the other hand the "mavericks" had become accepted in the ministries as proponents of their ideologies.

Indicative are certain situations, such as the field of ecology which is being studied by Messrs Nik. Margaritis, Kimon Khatziyros, Il. Rythymiopoulos, Sp. Katopodis, Vas. Karasmanis and Giannis Khatzigogos; the sector of "Youth and Health" being studied by Messrs Giannis Kyrgiopoulos, Angelos Khatzakis, Giannis Toundas and Filis Salaminios; and the sector of "History" being studied by Filippo Iliou, Sp. Adrakhas and Giannis Giannoulpoulos.

Therefore, it is not fortuitous that all the criticisms are being personified and centralized on specific associates of the Under Ministry of New Generation, both well-known and influential, such as Takis Papas, Tonia Moropoulou and --especially-- Petros Efthymiou, well known for his participation in many anti-dictatorship organizations and one of the most well known theoreticians of the leftist revival.

The "political question" that arises brings up the question on how "maverick" one could possibly remain when he accepts serving --and indeed in a staff position-- the policies of a government and of a party with which he does not identify.

It is being maintained that to serve an individual in some specific (political) position in a given ministry does not mean accepting more general government decisions. For example, he cannot be accountable for "Article 4" just as party cadres cannot be accountable for some decision made by the leadership of his party. Besides, it is being said, it is known that the "mavericks" owe their appointments exclusively to their aptitudes and to the personal choices of each competent minister.

Appointments to Staff Positions

The following "mavericks" of the Left have been appointed to various positions in the state apparatus by the PASOK government:

- Under Ministry of New Generation: Petros Efthymiou (Socialist Course) and Tonia Moropoulou (purged from the KKE), advisers; Takis Papas (formerly in the EDA), Dimitris Papakhrastos (Revolutionary Left), Manousos Tzafarakis (Socialist Initiative), Stelios Vios (purged from the KKE), Nikos Tsilikhrastos (former leftist) and Myrsini Zorba, special associates.

- Ministry to the Prime Minister: Stavros Lygeros (Socialist Revolution Organization), journalist, to the General Press Secretariat. Spyros Vergos (Socialist Course), journalist, to the editorship of the Brussels press office. Leonidas Zennakos, journalist, to the chairmanship of the ERT /Greek Radio and Television/- 2 program committee. Giannis Tzortzis (formerly in Socialist Course) to the ERT-2 program committee. Vasilis Vafeas, a stage manager, to the ERT-2 program committee. Iakovos Kambanelis, writer, to the directorship of ERT-1 radio broadcasting. Vasilis Moulopoulos (Socialist Course) and Giangos Andreadis (20 October organization), journalists, to ERT-1.

- Ministry of Interior: Messrs Panos Maistros (Socialist Course), Nikos Moropoulos (purged from the KKE) and Agni Markopoulou, advisers and associates.

- Ministry of Agriculture; Many cadres that had been purged or had withdrawn from PASOK, as well as other "mavericks" including Andreas Zembilas (Popular Revolutionary Struggle), journalist, and Dimitrios Papoulias, economist.
- Ministry of National Economy: Among others, Giorgos Zygogiannis and Manos Petousis, ministry advisers; and Panagiotis Petrakis (former cadre of the Socialist Course), adviser to Mr K. Vaitsos.
- Ministry of Commerce: Nendis Dimitrakos, until recently director of the political office in the office of the deputy minister, and Dionysios Skalos, as of now special adviser.
- Ministry of Finance: Angelos Angelopoulos and Vasilis Rapanos, former cadres of the Socialist course, advisers.
- Ministry of Public Works: Andreas Iakovidis, adviser.
- Ministry of Physical Planning: Among others, Sotiris Khalkias, economist specialized in EEC issues.
- Ministry of Health and Welfare: Dr Foivos Zafeiridis (director of the Daou Pendeli Detoxification Center).
- Ministry of Social Insurance: Thanasis Varlamis, lawyer and former Socialist Course cadre, assigned to the office of Deputy Minister Roula Kaklamanaki.
- Ministry of Culture: Khristoforos Argyropoulos, lawyer and secretary of the Non-Aligned Movement for Peace.

In Brussels, Nikolaos Dimadis, ambassador to the EEC, was a former member of the Socialist Course. Also, Giannis Sergopoulos, secretary of the youth of the Socialist Initiative, was recently assigned to the AGET /General Cement Corporation/-Iraklis.

/13 Nov 83 p 2/

/Excerpts/ "Maverick" groups and movements starting out in the 1970's are the following:

1. The periodical SKHOLIASTIS group (mainly cadres of the Second Panhellenic and leftists). Its goal is a broader discussion in issues of the renovated Left. Leaders are Panagiotis Panagiotou, Dim. Psarras, Giorgos Pitouropoulos, Kostas Vournas, Anastasios Lazaridou, Giannis Milios and Takis Mastrandonis. The ideological periodical THESEIS (THESES) is published by Takis Mastrandonis and Giannis Milios who are described as being "strongly attached" to the principles of Althusser and Balivar.
2. The periodical ANDITHESEIS group (mainly former cadres of the Socialist Course), with the more well-known being Andreas Pappas, Dimitris Psykhogios, Giannis Toundas, Andreas Zembilas (former cadre of the Popular Revolutionary Resistance in 1974) and Dimitris Konstandinidis. Their goal is the search for ideas and methods to bring about unity in the Greek Left and in its renovation.

3. The periodical TETRADIA /NOTEBOOKS/ group (members of the old leftist organizations "Labor," "20 October," OSE /Socialist Revolutionary Organization/, "Rupture," and others). A publication devoted to the theoretical reestablishment of the "revolutionary movement" and general "political dialogue, research and criticism" on historical and foreign policy issues. Officers and main contributors are Loukas Axelos, Stavros Lygeros, Malolis Angelidis, Vangelis Khorafas, Dim. Deliolanis, Dimitris Ioannou, Pavlos Khatzipavlou and Dim. Lithoxoou.

4. The periodical POLITIS group (both young and older "mavericks" mainly from the KKE (Int.) or oriented toward the latter). Its goal is the search for a "Euro-communist acceptance" of the Greek communist movement. Officers of POLITIS are among the oldest "mavericks," namely Angelos Elefandis, Mikh. Papagiannakis, Arist. Baltas, Marianna Ditsa, as well as the KKE (Int.) Central Committee cadres Kostas Zouraris and Makis Kavouriaris. Among the younger "mavericks" are Giorgos Karras, Damianos Papadimitropoulou and Leonidas Louloudis.

5. The "For the Army" group (officers of the organizations EKKE /Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece/, "Fighter," OMLE /Organization of Marxists-Leninists of Greece/ and Trotskyites). Its goal is discussion of and public initiatives on (such as the recent one held at the Propylaion) the problems dealing with the "democratization of the armed forces" and the labor union rights of "civilians in uniform." The representative is Andonis Davanelos, a student of physicomathematics.

6. The periodical RIXI /RUPTURE/ group (a new version of the organization "Proletarian Left") headed by Giorgos Karabelias and other "mavericks." Their goal is a greater influence on "mavericks" of the revolutionary Left without the old insistence on organizational procedures.

7. The periodical XEKINIMA /TAKE-OFF/ group (old PASOK "Trotskyite faction," expelled in 1976). Adherents of the "Militant" group of the British Labor Party's Trotskyite wing with whom it maintains close ties. Well-known cadres are Nik. Remoundos, Giorgos Dervitzopoulos and Fotis Simatos, the latter a trade union official of the OA /expansion unknown/.

8. The periodical FYLLADIO (PAMPHLET/ movement (made up of PASOK cadres who were expelled during the 1979-1980 period), with small centers of influence in Salonica, Ioannina and Komotini. Among its leaders are Dim. Tzouvanos, Levteris Tzolas, Giannis Polymenakos and Aspasia Papailiou.

Over the past 2 years "maverick" groups have appeared in the Athens area.

Those grouped around the publication KRITIKI /CRITICISM/ (Khr. Makhairas, Alikí Anagnostara).

Those grouped around the publication PROKLISI (PROVOCATION/ (Eleni Portaliou, Giorgos Pappas), "mavericks" and cadres of "internal opposition" in the KKE (Int.).

Those grouped around the periodicals LATINIKI AMERIKI and MINIAIA EPITHEORISI /MONTHLY REVIEW/, the most recent officer being Levtheris Rizas.

In Piraeus, "mavericks" are active in cultural affairs of the E-KI-TE-P /expansion unknown/ club. Similar in activity and nature are "maverick" group periodicals in the suburbs of Athens, such as DIALOGOS appearing in Palaion Faliron, STROFI /TURN/ in Kalandri and AOPSI /VIEW/ in Zografou.

"Mavericks" are also to be found outside the capital. The primary ones are the following:

1. The Larisa group, centered around the periodical AVTO /THAT/, with initiatives on local matters and political meetings, such as the recent symposium of cadres of the "Independents" group in Larisa (and also in other cities of the province). It is made up of EDA members, old "Lambrakists" and EDIN /Greek Democratic Youth/ "mavericks."
2. The Trikala group, centered around the political periodical PAREMVASI /INTERVENTION/, represented by Kostas Tigaridas, agriculturist and municipal councilor, and Giannis Karyotis, engineer.
3. The Karditsa group, its main concern being the involvement in local affairs. It is represented by Dim. Konstandakis, municipal councilor and engineer.
4. The periodical PROOPTIKI group of Salonica. It is made up of various "mavericks," older members of leftist and pro-leftist organizations. The most well-known cadres are Pavlos Neratzis, Giannis Khatzigogas and St. Yfandis. Also in Salonica, besides the cultural group of the former periodical SYN-PLIN, there are groups that have interests outside of the "strictly political" one.
5. The periodical GIATI /WHY/ group of Serrai, represented by the journalist Vas. Tzanakaris, an ERT /Greek Radio and Television/ reporter. The group, mainly through its periodical, develops a broad discussion on political, social and historical issues, primarily on the northern Greece issue.
6. The Alexandroupolis group, centered around Giannis Kandakidis, a cadre of the local Popular Education Committee.
7. The Kalamata group, centered around the periodical KRITIKI PAREMVASI /CRITICAL INTERVENTION/, made up of "mavericks" and purged leftists. Its main activity centers around cultural and local social issues.

There are also "maverick" groups, with various initiatives centered primarily on local issues, in Rhodes (periodical DROMOS /ROAD/, Ioannina (Mikh. Arapoglou and others), Soufli, Tripolis, Irakeleion and Mesolongi.

5671

CSO: 3521/87

HUNGARY TO PROVIDE MAJOR POLITICAL REFUGEE PENSION SUM

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Nov 83 p 2

/Text/ With the signing of the Greek-Hungarian agreement on providing social insurance to political refugees, it is expected that Hungary will provide Greece with 6 million dollars worth of goods.

The above was announced yesterday by Deputy Minister of Social Services R. Kaklamanaki who added that the details will be worked out at a bilateral ministerial meeting to take place in Athens on 15-18 November.

As Mrs Kaklamanaki stated, according to the agreement a pension will be granted to all retired political refugees who have come from Hungary, whereas with regard to non-retired political refugees, the IKA /Social Insurance Foundation/ or some other insurance organizations will recognize a portion of the time of their employment in Hungary as constituting the length of the insurance.

As for the social insurance of political refugees repatriated from other countries of eastern Europe, she said that Bulgaria is already sending to Greece a;; pensions to retired individuals in dollars. The only issue remaining is the one dealing with the recognition of the length of the insurance. She added that talks on this issue will take place with delegates from East Germany and Poland in the first half of December.

She finally said that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have accepted Greece's proposal for talks but no date has as yet been set for them.

5671

CSO: 352-/87

USSR, GDR PROTEST PRESIDENT FINNBOGADOTTIR'S BERLIN VISIT

Reply: Visit was 'Unofficial'

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 29 Nov 83 p 3

/Text/ "The Soviet ambassador visited the Icelandic Foreign Minister on 11 November and the same day the East German charge d'affairs came to me. They protested the visit of the Icelandic president to Berlin and said that she had violated the Four Power Agreement on Berlin," said Ingvi S. Ingvarsson, ministerial chief of the Foreign Ministry, in an interview yesterday with MORGUNBLADID.

Ingvarsson said that the visit of the president was unofficial and that both parties had been so informed. "In this connection there was in no way an official visit and the president visited Berlin as a private person. For that reason, the protests are groundless," Ingvarsson said also.

President Appalled by Berlin Wall

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 1 Dec 83 p 1

/Excerpts/ "The trip went very well and everything that happened during it was equally memorable for me," said Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland, in an interview yesterday with MORGUNBLADID. The president is now in Copenhagen and will remain there until Sunday.

When Vigdis Finnbogadottir was in West Berlin she went to the Berlin Wall. She was asked what her feelings were on going to the wall. She answered: "My feelings were that I was seeing man's ingenuity used in a negative sense. It is sobering to come up to the wall and realize that it is a symbol of mankind's disunity and that there is disagreement about how life is to be led. When I visited the wall recently, there was barbed wire on it so that one could not climb over. There were large rollers on top that move if you grasp them. The wall is also whitewashed--but it is always sobering. One never forgets the Berlin Wall," said Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland.

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 1 Dec 83 p 7

/Commentary by 'Staksteinar'/'

/Excerpts/' Restraint Needed

The photo above /not published/' shows Mr Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland, at the Berlin Wall, built by the Communists 20 years ago to stem the flow of East Germans to freedom in the West. The Communist government has not been satisfied with hindering, through the wall and by various other means, the freedom of movement of its citizens, but has also desired to prevent the president of Iceland from visiting West Berlin. This impudence is discussed by Staksteinar today and at the same time the importance of the Soviet ambassador to Iceland showing needed restraint is underscored.

The Meddlesomeness of Iceland's President

Ingvi Ingvarsson, ministerial chief of the Icelandic Foreign Ministry, has reported that the Soviet ambassador and the East German charge d'affairs have betaken themselves to the Icelandic Foreign Ministry to protest the fact that Vigdis Finnbogadottir, the president of Iceland, visited West Berlin.

David Oddsson, the mayor of Reykjavik, has now written a letter to the Icelandic Foreign Ministry asking that the Foreign Ministry make clear to the Soviet ambassador that the civic authorities feel that the approval of the Building Committee must be obtained as far as possible in advance of the establishment of a television screen at the residence of the Soviet ambassador at No 9 Tungata in Reykjavik. The civic government is also concerned about the fact that the Soviets are going to break up the pavement belonging to the Reykjavik municipality without authority.

Under discussion here are two dissimilar matters that are nonetheless closely related in that both are based in the impudence of the Soviets and their satellites.

How could it possibly concern the Soviet ambassador in Reykjavik that the president of Iceland goes to West Berlin and takes part there in an Icelandic cultural presentation. Ingbi Ingvarsson has stated in MORGUNBLADID that the protests of the Communist states delegates concerning Icelandic president are to no purpose since the president visited Berlin as a private individual. It should be understood from these words that the impudence of the Soviet ambassador would have been taken into account if the president had gone to West Berlin in an official capacity? Hopefully this is not what the words of the Icelandic Foreign Ministry mean. The trip of the Icelandic president to West Germany was certainly no unofficial trip. Mrs Finnbogadottir was, as always, the representative of the Icelandic people and went, among other places, to Bonn where she met Franz Joseph Strauss, West German vice president.

Television Screen and the Breaking Up of Pavement

The concern of the Reykjavik mayor on account of the television screen at the Soviet ambassador's resident and the breaking up of the city pavement by Soviet Embassy employees should be taken up with the Soviet ambassador by the Icelandic Foreign Ministry. It is not to be expected that the ambassador will respond in such a way as to recognize the jurisdiction of the Icelandic authorities. All over the world the Soviets behave in their embassies in such a manner that the authorities in the host countries have the greatest difficulty keeping them under control. The television screen and the breaking up of the pavement that are the reason for the letter of the mayor are in fact small indications of a much larger issue. This is the question: Are the Icelandic authorities doing enough to make the Soviet ambassador show the restraint considered necessary in all the countries of the world.

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CSO: 3626/13

THIRD PS AZORES REGIONAL CONGRESS REFLECTS INTERNAL DISSENT

Sources of Political Dissent

Ponta Delgada CORREIO DOS ACORES in Portuguese 13 Nov 83 p 3

[Commentary by Mario Leandro, news director for the Portuguese Television System (Azores)]

[Excerpt] Internal Confrontations on Eve of Congress

The PS [Socialist Party] is preparing for its third regional congress, to be held in Madalena do Pico on 11 and 12 December 1983. Three motions seem to constitute the basis for deliberations. One is Carlos Cesar's motion aimed at structuring the party with a view to creating a new dynamic and sketching out electoral objectives for 1984 beginning now.

Mario Lemos has come up with a motion aimed at uniting internal groups of opinion within the PS-Azores--let us say, attempting to reconcile the "pioneers" in the party with the "new hawks"--while the aspiration behind the motion presented by Manuel Serpa and Simas Santos is to give Pico Island more weight at the party level so that it can reclaim what the PSD-Pico [Social Democratic Party-Pico] is not able to achieve.

Contrary to the PSD on that island, the PS-Pico does not accept political cohabitation with the current regional leaders. Carlos Crepa and Manuel Goulart have not yet decided which strategy they will adopt.

On Terceira Island, Ricardo Barros and Francisco Oliveira are attempting tactics like those from the days of party folklore, with thrusts and counterthrusts. As a matter of fact, the party organization cannot be a patchwork of conservative ideas held by PS "pioneers."

The approach of the Third PS Regional Congress is causing political temperatures to rise among Azorean Socialists. The present PS Regional Secretariat has issued a communique containing a wild attack on Jose Manuel Bettencourt. It was a bombshell. Despite some confusion, it seems that the intention is to sideline that Socialist deputy, who is a foundation stone in the PS organization.

The communique from the PS Regional Secretariat is proof of the distress that prevails in that party organization and among some of its leaders. It is important to recall that Jose Manuel Bettencourt is a politician who does not pursue top positions but who has been very active in efforts to reorganize the PS-Azores, something that does not interest many people. The Socialist deputy supports Carlos Cesar's motion and also supports Dionisio Sousa as leader of the parliamentary group--for which there seems to be a general consensus among the Socialist leaders.

The chairman of the future PS-Azores Regional Secretariat will probably be Simas Santos, while Carlos Cesar will probably be elected coordinating secretary.

One interpretation of the current political situation among the Socialists might be that some of the Regional Secretariat's members linked to the "pioneer" group chose Jose Manuel Bettencourt as a victim when their real targets were other party members. The result is to reduce and shatter present and future party effectiveness.

We will wait and see how things develop, but we are certain that the current PS Regional Secretariat is not rendering a good service to the party, much less to the functioning of democracy and human freedom. Time will soon render its verdict concerning this situation.

Plan and Budget for 1984, Elections for Regional Assembly Posts

Debate concerning the 1984 plan and budget for the Azores is going to cause things to heat up politically in the Azorean assembly. Beginning on 23 November [1983], the various parties will debate the regional budget for 1984 as prepared by Alvaro Damaso and approved by the Regional Executive. It is worth pointing out that Alvaro Damaso succeeded in planning for a reduction in the regional deficit without restricting investment. Let us wait for the parliamentary debate.

In connection with the election of parliamentary leaders, it seems that the internal situation in the PSD-Azores will not be a calm one. Borges de Carvalho may lose his position as leader of the PSD-Azores, since the deputies from Sao Miguel Island are going to try to gain ground in the wake of the situation at the PSD congress. One of the major--if not actually one of the most important--issues raised by Alvaro Monjardino during the PSD-Azores congress was that of the image of the deputies and its improvement. Incidentally, that subject has not been thoroughly analyzed by the media.

Election of the speaker of the Regional Assembly will not be a calm process, either. Alvaro Monjardino will probably be reelected, but there will be debates, since the matter of the Lajes negotiations put Alvaro Monjardino and Mota Amaral in opposing camps. There is also a certain clash of interests involved.

Meanwhile, the PSD "study group" is being organized under the urging of Deputy Vasco Garcia and already includes Joao Vasco Paiva, whose experience as a deputy in the Assembly of the Republic gave him insight into the mechanisms of the Council of Europe. That "study group" will probably be provided with an executive body before the end of 1983.

The final days of November are going to stir up the parties and agitate public opinion. In addition, the PSD-Azores will have to pay due attention to developments in the political situation and in the national framework while facing up to a number of internal problems.

The Socialists are suffering internal erosion as a result of preparations for their third regional congress, but they also need to act effectively and coherently within the Regional Assembly.

For its part, the CDS-Azores [Social Democratic Center Party-Azores] shows signs of changing in the near future, and Nuno Bettencourt may emerge in the Azorean assembly as the "advocate of the discontented."

As far as the PCP is concerned, an intensification of activities by DORA-A in the region is being observed, its purpose being to prepare for the regional elections. For example, Jose Deo Mota, one of the top leaders, will probably establish himself in Ponta Delgada, and the PCP intends to sponsor a number of party and cultural events before 1983 is over.

Economic difficulties are increasing constantly for each of us, and parallel with that, party political activity is also promising to become progressively more agitated.

In the field of information, distinction goes to RDP-Azores [Portuguese Radio System-Azores], whose "Sunday Magazine" has emerged as one of the only--if not indeed the only--competent news program among the autonomous region's news media.

Criticism of Regional Secretariat

Ponta Delgada CORREIO DOS ACORES in Portuguese 15 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] Several PS-Azores personalities close to the leadership have criticized the party's Regional Secretariat over the past few days because of a communique by the latter which contained strong accusations against Jose Manuel Bettencourt, Socialist leader on Terceira Island.

The greatest criticism reportedly emerged during a meeting by the PS Terceira Island Committee last weekend, although no conclusions were reached at that meeting because a quorum was lacking.

And in last Sunday's edition of the CORREIO DOS ACORES, PS leader Carlos Cesar also expressed a negative opinion of the way in which the communique was worded. He said that the document does not help the party or the secretariat.

Socialist sources quoted by ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY] also questioned the legitimacy of the communique on the grounds that two of the five current secretaries are away from the Azores.

Another member of the secretariat, Manuel Serpa, declined to comment on the situation, saying that he was not familiar with the communique's contents.

Sources in the party told us that the problem is tending to grow worse and that it will be extensively debated at the regional congress in December, when "heads may roll."

The fact is that this disagreement is arising less than 1 month before the Third PS Regional Congress, which is scheduled for 10 and 11 December [1983] in Madalena do Pico.

Meanwhile, the PS section for the Angra do Heroismo urban area yesterday expressed its support for leader Jose Manuel Bettencourt.

A communique sent to our newspaper by that section deplores the fact that members in positions of regional leadership "are adopting inappropriate attitudes toward genuine Socialists."

It adds that Jose Manuel Bettencourt "has already proven more than adequately that he is a democrat and a guaranteed Socialist" and that he has been the "driving force behind a useful organization of the PS in the Azores."

Comments by PS Leader

Ponta Delgada CORREIO DOS ACORES in Portuguese 13 Nov 83 pp 1, 10

[Report on interview with Carlos Cesar, Azorean Socialist Party leader; date and place not specified]

[Text] "I am going to the Third PS Regional Congress with the firm idea, shared by a very significant number of PS members and leaders on all the Azorean islands, that a thorough change is essential to put our party at peace with itself." So said Socialist leader Carlos Cesar in an interview with our newspaper.

The Azorean Socialist congress is being held this December [1983], and there is already a big stir among the party's rank and file because of recent events within the party, notably the accusations leveled against leader Jose Manuel Bettencourt by the Regional Secretariat. In Carlos Cesar's opinion, those accusations "do not help the party."

Our interviewee told us that it had been suggested to him that he be a candidate for PS regional coordinator (the highest office in the party), and that he was "considering the possibility."

New Concept of the Party

Looking forward to what might happen at the congress, Carlos Cesar said that his experience in party work "assures me, in my own mind, that there are times when debates and decisions do not gain by being interrupted by a pretence of agreements which are apparently consensual but which eventually resurrect old demoralizing dissension that hampers the normal flow of work and presents a bad image of the parties and their internal life."

Continuing with his statements, the Socialist leader said that "however, the renewal of the PS is an objective that cannot be dissociated from the party's unity. It is unequivocally linked to a concept of strong leadership and to a whole range of transformations which may arouse resistance at first."

In the opinion of Carlos Cesar, "the unity that must be built within the Azorean PS will be the logical democratic result of the debate and of the decisions that will be adopted in complete freedom at the third congress. At that congress, those whose points of view are adopted must assume leadership of the party without halfheartedness and with no obstacles to their activity. The others--those whose ideas do not win approval--must, as party members, adopt an attitude of loyalty and dynamic participation in implementing the future line of strategy within the framework of party solidarity."

As far as Carlos Cesar is concerned, talking about unity in any other sense amounts to a Byzantine discussion of the idea in terms that have no practical meaning.

He concluded by saying: "In short, and to sum up what is suggested by your question as to predictions concerning the congress, I will view the third regional congress as a positive moment in the life of the PS if it turns out to symbolize the reunification of Azorean Socialists around a new idea of the party, the concept of politics, and its agents."

Carlos Cesar is among those likely to win more support for election as PS regional coordinator, since other leaders have announced over the past few days that they do not intend to be candidates.

Carlos Cesar said: "I have long been aware of Jose Manuel Bettencourt's intention not to be a candidate for a post of that kind, and I am also familiar with his specific opinions on the matter." Cesar added that he also knows that Avelino Rodrigues holds "an identical position, which he expressed through a news medium a few days ago, but I have not interpreted it as being final."

Carlos Cesar told us that he has "so far received suggestions from several of my comrades that I take over as regional party coordinator. Specifically, they are people within the PS that I respect very much. My position, naturally, is that I am considering the possibility, and I do not as yet consider myself a candidate."

The communique released this week by the PS Regional Secretariat, in which it accused Jose Manuel Bettencourt of "manipulating the party organizations," has been a subject of controversy within the PS.

On this subject, Carlos Cesar says that he does not consider himself "called upon, in my political activity, to comment or intervene, internally or publicly, concerning statements or communiqués like that issued by the Regional Secretariat."

He added: "I can only say that all this immoderate language in public does not help the Socialist Party, and in particular, it does not help the party's

Regional Secretariat." He then concluded by saying that "anything that needs to be said in addition to that will be said by me within the PS."

But in response to another question as to whether the regional PS will benefit in some way from the fact that the PS has entered the government at the national level, Carlos Cesar said he feels that "the fact that the PS has assumed responsibility for the government of the republic in coalition with the PSD means that any possible negative or positive effects will be shared by the two biggest parties in this region."

The leader of the Azorean PS said: "The great potentiality in this entire process is, as might be imagined, the resulting need for the PS in the Azores to complete its process of becoming autonomous with respect to the strategy and chief overall interests being pursued and represented by the PS on the mainland. It will do this by progressively acquiring, in its decisions and its day-to-day life, an identity adapted to the general circumstances in the autonomous region."

And he concluded by saying: "As you can see, there is no room for a repetition of the phenomenon of electoral regression that occurred before as a result of the PS-CDS coalition government."

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CSO: 3542/16

PALME GAMBLING ON SUCCESS FROM DEVALUATION IN 1985 ELECTION

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Dec 83 p 6

[Commentary by Sven Svensson: "Palme Is Staking Everything On One Card"]

[Text] The Palme government has staked everything on one card. The devaluation policy must succeed, otherwise unemployment will rise and everything will go right down the drain in the next elections. This is the way things stand one year after the change of government, when the Social Democrats are trying to realize the second stage of their economic policy with an eye on lower inflation and more budgetary leeway. "Affairs" of one kind or another have brought disturbing interludes and caused alarm in the ranks.

Social democracy's growth is closely linked to Olof Palme's person. Palme has been in the public eye for more than 25 years. He has become a much more controversial person than other party leaders. More than all other party leaders put together, Palme, with his partiality for grandiose speech and venomous rejoinders, arouses antipathy or sympathy.

Palme must win in the 1985 election at all costs, or his days as party leader will be numbered. Palme cannot afford to lose the reins of government again to the hated "bourgeois" parties without it leading to changes at the top in the leadership of the party. He is willing to take the consequences of a defeat at the polls.

Palme is an executive type, willing to make quick decisions, but he also has time for his friends. He is uncomfortable with the seemingly pointless opposition role and after 6 years in exile he threw himself whole-heartedly into running the government. One year in power, and the Palme government has brought much more drama than was expected. Of course, a lot happened during the bourgeois governments too, but the Social Democrats have experienced the major uproars.

They got off to a real rip-roaring start. First, there was the shock of devaluation even before the government really got established. This was followed by the dramatic submarine chase in Harsfjarden, and then a series of poorly thought-out proposals showered down on Parliament. October 1982 was an extremely stressful period in the political life of Sweden.

October and November 1983 were actually not much worse. This brought Feldt's little red austerity package, the wage-earner-funds proposal, the tax revision and finally the Rainer affair. It all seemed like a first-class mystery in endless acts.

The Devaluation

The fate of both Palme and the government now depends above all on how successful the policy of devaluation is, even more than on the "affairs." In order for the devaluation to be a success, lower wage increases are necessary for both 1984 and 1985, if the competitive edge of the Swedish export industry is not to be undermined.

Thus the government is attempting in various ways to "buy" the LO [Swedish Confederation of Unions]. The government's moderation in two rounds on the tax agreement is one example of how the government is trying to get the LO to lower its wage demands. The wage-earner-fund proposal, though several members of the government are moderately attracted to it, is another.

The LO appears to be emerging victorious from the war of the roses--the test of strength between the proponents of austerity and the expansionists within the Social Democratic Party. The work with the new budget that is to be presented on 10 January has not yielded any spectacular savings. The conclusion is that austerity simply increases unemployment and causes negative voter reaction.

In the Parliament the jams between the two political blocks will persist or indeed be strengthened inasmuch as the government does not do anything substantial about the budget deficit or the structural crisis of industry.

Palme's controversial catering to the favoritism toward the LO makes it impossible for a bourgeois party to enter into an alliance with the Social Democrats. It is a cherished dream of the Social Democrats that the Center Party would be convinced in today's situation to resume the red-green collaboration.

Instead, the Center Party is waiting for a chance to settle old scores with the Moderates. That will take further dips in the vote polls for the Moderates.

The conclusion is inevitable: in the present political situation, the Palme forces in Parliament will have to try to get along with shifting majorities. That will work itself out, but it is a wearing-down process that nibbles away at political trust.

There is no evidence that Palmewould run the government in an extremely despotic manner, as is sometimes claimed. There is not sufficient time for that.

In today's society there is a strong focus of attention on the prime minister. A prime minister also has certain obvious work tasks that he cannot evade.

He is primarily responsible for the formation of security policy. Now and then, he has to take the lead in formation of security policy. Now and then, he has to take the lead in formulating programs for various spheres of social life. He must receive visitors from abroad.

There are indications that Palme's international commitment is becoming more than he can handle, and that it is affecting domestic policy, a subject that no longer fascinates him in the same way as before.

By dint of his personality and long term in political office, Palme stands out as the government's clearly shining lodestar around which everything revolves. Palme has no obvious successor or challenger in government circles. His advisers, aside from the bureaucracy, are limited primarily to Ingvar Carlsson, Kjell-Olof Feldt, Thage Peterson and Sten Andersson, while the other ministers go more or less their own way.

This shows a clear difference in relation to former Social Democratic governments where ministers served more or less for life. Because of their long terms in office, they developed into political potentates who became almost the prime minister's equals and sometimes even his superiors.

In his hand-picked administration, Palme was not able to bring along the people he wanted first, and the people he persuaded to transfer from outside government did not always work out.

More Sensitive

The criticism against Palme is based more on his lack of involvement in the work of the individual ministers than on his overbearing supervision of them. For instance, Palme dodged involvement in the budget cutbacks this fall and let Olof Feldt manage the matter by himself.

Palme's very conspicuous role in the government's decision-making process, then, comprises first those matters which concern him personally or touch on his area of responsibility in the government. Over the years, Palme has become a little sensitive on subjects that reflect on his personal honor and commitment.

This was evident when even his party friends charged Palme with heavy-handedness and political misjudgment in the affairs connected with Bahr, Bildt, Hesselö and especially Rainer.

As concerns the Bahr affair, Palme can now be happy that the Palme Commission's proposal of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe is supported not only by the Social Democratic parties in Europe, but also by big names like Bengt Westerberg of the Liberal Party, Ulf Adelsohn of the Moderates and Robert McNamara.

The Bildt affair was from the first a "bourgeois" narrative on the submarine chase and the boundary talks in Östersjön, which was a case of the Moderates trying to stir up Swedish antipathy towards the Russians.

Another Victory

The Bildt affair had in the end a more specific bearing on Swedish security policy. The principal question was whether it was proper for Bildt to go to the United States right after the submarine commission's press conference and meet in the Pentagon with agents of the military intelligence service. Both Falldin and Ullsten concurred with the condemnation that Palme levied in the name of the government.

Adelsohn is now more calm about the matters of security policy, and the Parliament's committee on foreign affairs headed by Carl Bildt is backing Swedish disarmament policy. When the question comes up in Parliament, Palme will be able to chalk up another victory.

The Hesselo affair was about to cause a real conflict between Sweden and Denmark when Palme, with his usual articulate cogency, drew a parallel between the Danish oil-drilling at Kattegatt and the Falklands War.

Today there is an agreement between Sweden and Denmark on the sea boundary. The agreement strengthens the Swedish negotiating position concerning the boundary in the Baltic.

The Rainer affair is not a victory in the same way for Palme, even though the entire administration felt sympathy for its minister of justice and thought that he should be appointed to the Supreme Court after running the gauntlet in the press. In retrospect, Palme acted too naively and impulsively in favoring an old buddy who had not told the whole truth.

New Social Democratic "affairs" are coming to light now, the latest concerns the graphic artists and their PK [Post and Credit] bank loans. The situation is becoming reminiscent of the Social Democrat's "affairs" of the 1970s that helped cause Palme's defeat in 1976.

Even though unemployment will certainly remain the central issue in 1985, there is no longer any ignoring the fact that the Rainer affair and other similar affairs could be exploited by the opposition and prove to be a major embarrassment for Palme and his government.

9992

CS0: 3650/62

NCO GROUP ATTACKS DEPLOYMENT OF EUROMISSILES

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 9 Nov 83 p 18

[Article by Kristian List: "Army Group Disassociates Itself From Arms-Race"]

[Text] "If NATO should decide not to station Pershing II and cruise missiles, it will be due only to the realization that there already are enough nuclear weapons to lay the other side in ruins."

This was expressed by Robert McNamara, the U.S. defense secretary for 7 years.

"That is an assessment which is worth considering," said Svend-Erik Larsen, the chairman of the Association of Army NCO's, at the meeting of the association council in Nyborg Strand yesterday. Svend-Erik Larsen continued: "In the opinion of the association, the further the opposing sides move forward, the more distorted the picture will become for the public, and those who are opponents of defense will misuse the situation and blur things together. It is clear that we also disassociate ourselves from the insane arms-race in which the opposing sides constantly shall overtake each other. We must also ask this question: 'Who benefits from the deployment of these nuclear weapons which can annihilate cities and mankind several times over?'"

"We must count on results from the Geneva arms-negotiations," said Svend-Erik Larsen. "Nobody has a monopoly on being the guardian of peace. Everyone has a duty to be that. Even though we are soldiers, we are just as much guardians of peace as those who would claim a monopoly on it."

First LO Convention

In his report to the association council meeting, Svend-Erik Larsen said among other things, that when one closely analyzes the government's policies and the existing ruling coalition, one reaches the conclusion that it is wage-earners, together with the young, the elderly and the unemployed, who again are destined to bear the burdens.

It also appeared from the chairman's report that not only will 1984 be the occasion for a 25-year anniversary, but also the time when a new arrangement hopefully should be made whereby a greater cross-section of the convention can provide guidance to the board of directors during the convention period.

The chairman was also of the opinion that the convention next year in Copenhagen would be the occasion for celebration over the acquisition of the group's own educational center.

HKKF [the Association of Army NCO's] is now confronting for the first time whether it should participate in an LO convention.

"I am certain," said Svend-Erik Larsen, "that we can find an even-footing in the trade-union movement, such that we can put up a united front against the anti-socialist policies presently being implemented."

12578

CSO: 3613/42

NAVY TO INTRODUCE TRAINING FOR GROUND COMBAT ROLE

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Oct 83 pp 3, 6

[Article by Olli Hakkarainen: "The Navy No Longer Trains Solely Sailors. The Sailors Left the Sea for the Woods. The Sailors Are Trained Also for Ground Combat"]

[Text] This year the navy has for the first time taken recruits in three incoming groups instead of the usual two. The blue jackets and the grey ones still enter the garrisons at different times, but the goal is that, no later than in 1986, the navy will have coinciding arrival dates with the army for recruits.

The change is part of the navy's new training system which aims to provide those serving on ships with as good qualifications as possible for their tasks after the basic training has been completed.

On the other hand, part of them will not see ships, not even from afar, during their entire service time since they now get the same training as those in the land forces.

According to the representatives of the navy, the experience from the new system is mostly good. The competition to get into the so-called blue line--in other words, the ships--has increased the service motivation.

It seemed pretty uncertain on Friday that the message would get delivered in the naval forces although the officers of the defense branch eagerly assured that the new training system is functioning. For those who came into service in September a so-called apprentice seaman contest was organized before the military oath, scheduled to be taken today. Part of this contest was to make one's way through the combat range passing through ten different control points.

One of the tasks was to deliver a verbal message to the company commander--it was verbal so that the eventual enemy would not be able to intercept it.

In the drizzly woods of Upinniemi the role of the company commander was played by a petty recruit officer who had lost one of the small insignia of his collar badge. However, this "warrior" turned out to be a petty officer when he was asked about his rank.

The message itself was short: "The third platoon has sent a reconnaissance patrol to the southern point."

The enemy would not have profited much by capturing the messenger since it seemed that the message had slipped many recruits' mind. The smartest of them tried to use their imagination, which took them outside the Finnish borders: "The third company has sent the reconnoiterers to South Vietnam."

Despite its name, the apprentice seaman contest does not have anything to do with sea, for the current basic training period in the navy is exactly the same as in the other defense branches. The test is, however, a decisive threshold concerning the later service time. Some of the privates are trained to be sailors, some of them in reality see no ships at all.

The navy introduced the new training system after long preparations this year. Among the most significant changes are three incoming groups instead of the former two and a clear division in the so-called blue line, in other words, life on ships, and the grey line, that is, service within the land organization.

At the same time the service time was extended, and it is now 330 days for almost everyone. The service time is eight months for seamen who are directly commanded to serve in the land organization, mainly carrying out different maintenance and guarding tasks.

At the end of their service time they will also carry out their final combat on dry land. It is a question of a sheer rifle line, and when the seamen are discharged, they will directly become part of the reserve in the land forces.

On the other hand, those serving eleven months will be sent, after their recruit period, to the Naval School of the Naval Station of Helsinki in Upinniemi, where they get general naval and military training for a month and learn the basic knowledge required from a seaman.

However, being admitted to the E I training period does not guarantee admittance to the ships since there still are many difficulties on the route.

Next step is the second period of the special training, which takes about three months, and after which some of them will leave for the ships to become special seamen and non-commissioned officers, and only about six percent of them will enter the Naval College of Suomenlinna to become officers of the reserve. Prior to this special training, there is an admittance test which was held for the first time in June.

The non-commissioned officers continuing on the ships will go on board after a month in class, while those trained to become group leaders will study for another month. They have acquired their basic knowledge during the second period within the land organization.

Almost all of those who completed their class at the Naval College will get to serve on the ships where they will be in contact with the special seamen

and the so-called naval non-commissioned officers, who have completed their class of the non-commissioned officers of the reserve, both from a younger age group and their own age group.

The officers of the naval forces assure that there is almost nothing but positive experience of the new training system. As a new incoming group comes on board, they have already acquired the key knowledge with regard to general naval and military matters. They are also more prepared than before to adopt skills required from seamen and soldiers. The present system bears resemblance to training provided by other navies.

One important feature is the improvement in the service motivation since the ships are the most common reason why people want to join the navy. It is said that there is a heavy competition to get into the blue line, and not even the awareness of a long service time will weaken that striving. This year the toughest competition has been on the mine ship Pohjanmaa from which an "incommensurate proportion" left for class to become either non-commissioned officers or officers of the reserve.

The three groups serving simultaneously have also evened out the attendance on the Coastal Ships as there have been skillful men aboard at all times.

Those interested in a long training will probably be consoled by the information that, unlike before, the training branch will no longer affect one's possibilities of becoming an officer of the reserve, for instance. There are already some men from the mechanical branch who will soon be transferred to the reserve as ensigns--for instance, a good cook can become an ensign.

12190

CSO: 3617/35

NEW NAVAL FORCES CHIEF JUHA TIKKA ON TRAINING, ARMS PLANS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by Martti Heikkila: "The Navy Is Now in Efficient Hands"]

[Text] The new commander of the naval forces, Rear-Admiral Juha Tikka, has taken office with a well-cleaned desk: the renewed recruit training has just started, the new Helsinki-class missile boats as well as their armament have been ordered, and modern mine equipment has recently been purchased from the Soviet Union.

Tikka's predecessor, Vice-Admiral Jan Klenberg was able to get promoted to the chief of Staff Headquarters from a position which normally leads only to retirement.

"From this situation it is indeed good to proceed," chuckles Tikka behind a smoke cloud from his pipe in his brand-new office in Lauttasaari.

The symbols of the office, pictures of former commanders, have already been hung up on the wall.

The brand-new admiral's stripes glitter on the sleeves as the chief of the naval forces is contemplating the answer to the question: what will "Tikka's commander period" be later known for; what would be the matter about which people would say: "That happened during Tikka's time."

"Well, of course we will not know that until my picture is on the wall--but maybe I could say something. Professional skills and efficiency, those can always be improved in the naval forces too."

More than before the naval forces might need the assets proposed and required by Tikka. The new training system and the new ships require more and more commissioned personnel, and no big increase in staff are expected.

"He is a realist," confess those who work for the admiral. Earlier they talked about an employee shortage of 250 people, but Tikka knows that he will not get that many, and therefore, he tries to manage with fewer.

When taking office, Chief of Staff Jaakko Valtanen brought up the subject of using more and more civilian labor force in the army. This way the soldiers would be freed to carry out almost solely military tasks.

"In the naval forces this has been the case ever since the mid 1970's, and the goal of this development is within sight," says Tikka.

The naval forces can hardly be totally manned by civilians although the nickname "semimilitary yacht club" is familiar.

As the worn-out motor gunboats are taken out of service one by one, and the R-class boats of the Guard Fleet get older, there will be a lack of smaller guard boats and of small attack boats in the naval forces.

The new Helsinki-class missile boats will not completely eliminate the shortage although they are, according to Tikka, "vessels chasing two rabbits."

At present the navy and the naval guard are developing their joint venture, "guard boat 90." It has been outlined that the displacement of this vessel type would be 100-200 tons and that its speed would be more than 20 knots. It has been designed to be used with its modern equipment both for guard service and as an attack boat mainly in antisubmarine operations.

As the name indicates, the guard boat 90 would be introduced next decade if the plans come true.

Submarines are a major problem as far as Finland's naval defense is concerned although our ability to detect them has been improved. One of the major difficulties is to pinpoint a detected submarine and to fend it if need be.

Helicopters, which are a good aid in pinpointing, are completely missing. Some vessels do not have useful missile equipment, but in a real situation depth charges would be the only solution available. Nowadays their significance is merely to scare and to disturb.

According to Tikka, submarines can be spotted with the present equipment "on the most important sites of the coast." There has been no need to change the "grey book," in other words, the instructions for the captains, although Sweden tightened its own instructions some time ago.

Rear-Admiral Juha Tikka seems to have adapted to the relatively scarce resources although he got naval and military training in the United States, a big naval power.

He fills his pipe with tobacco from a Scotch plaid pouch.

12190

CSO: 3617/35

CONTROVERSY RAGES OVER MILITARY PROMOTION, PAY CRITERIA

Madrid ABC in Spanish 13 Dec 83 p 22

[Text] Madrid--Defense Minister Narciso Serra has received a total of 1,017 requests urging him to amend the fourth transitory provision of the law on the classification of commands and the regulation of regular promotions for career army officers. The minister answered the requests one by one, disclosing that after a thorough study a decision had been made "not to accede to the requests."

Serra felt that it would not be advisable to amend the law because "it must be in force for a while so that we can see the actual results." In addition, EP reported, the minister replied to the petitioners that the law had been drafted "against a background of sufficient data and studies, bearing in mind that every package of general provisions contains a series of mutually compensating rights and duties. In short," Serra concluded, "it does not seem practical to amend the provision in question and to replace the legislator's objective viewpoint with the self-interested viewpoint of those whom it does not benefit." Nevertheless, an interbranch personnel commission is looking into the problems of the various corps and scales and might draft a bill to standardize the various scales. The army staff is also working on a ruling to put its personnel on the same footing as those on the special basic scale with regard to the required age for holding bureaucratic posts.

Narciso Serra explained that there are 4,283 commanders and officers on the auxiliary scale and 6,608 noncommissioned officers on the active scale.

Meeting of Army Superior Council

The Army Superior Council holds its monthly meeting today to assess the officers up for promotion to general.

The Superior Council advises the minister with technical data and reports in this regard. The minister has abided by the new approach of giving priority to the candidates' technical and professional skills over their seniority. The Executive Branch has the discretionary authority to promote officers to the rank of general.

The council, which comprises the captains general of the various military regions and the active lieutenant generals, will take up the army modernization plan, according to the EFE agency. Serra has stated that after the passage of the military reform the territorial reorganization would be phased in. It is this council that advises the minister as to the most appropriate military region in which to begin the reorganization, the number of operational brigades, troop strength, materiel levels, etc.

Manpower Cuts

The Defense Ministry is currently working on two laws that will have a major impact on the army: the Staffing Law and the Remuneration Law. The Superior Council has already reported to the minister on the staffing law, which calls for a gradual 30 percent cut in the 40,000 professionals in the army.

Attending a council meeting for the first time today will be the new captain general of Seville, Lt Gen Esquivias Frando, and the new captain general of Zaragoza, Lt Gen Alvarez Zalba, who were promoted after the most recent session of the council.

The government has standardized the army and air force promotion scales in a royal decree that was published yesterday in the Official State Gazette.

The reduction in the actual length of service established in the royal decree for promotions from commander to lieutenant colonel in the army is consistent with the increase in the length of service at this latter rank. Both of them are now the same as the normal service periods for these ranks in the air force.

The new decree reduces from 9 to 7 years the required length of service for promotion from commander and increases from 4 to 6 years the length of service as a lieutenant colonel.

8743

CSO: 3548/145

NORDIC COUNTRIES FRUSTRATED WITH DEFICITS IN TRADE WITH GDR

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 29 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] Oslo, 28 November 1983--In Norway, as previously in Denmark and Sweden, strong protests are being heard against the fact that the GDR has drastically cut back on its imports from Scandinavian countries.

In part, economic and government representatives of the three countries find the cause for this trend in the foreign-exchange difficulties of the GDR, and in part they see it in the favorable credit terms for shipments to the GDR from the FRG with which it is difficult to compete.

In the first 7 months of this year, Norway had exports to the GDR amounting to only DM10 million. During the same period, imports were valued at almost DM350 million, of which, to be sure, by far the largest part was for oil. In the Commerce Ministry in Oslo, it is pointed out that in the first 7 months of 1976 Norway had exports of DM70 million to the GDR. Since that time, there have been large setbacks for fish meal, metals, cellulose and greases. The word in the ministry is that in the cases of fish meal and cellulose, it is no longer possible to compete with firms from the FRG because they could offer better credit terms. Further inquiries in the GDR reveal the interpretation that Norwegian firms are not cultivating the market as they should.

In Stockholm, Foreign Trade Minister Hellstroem complains that the equilibrium noted just 4 years ago in bilateral trade between Sweden and the GDR is now completely lopsided. In the first 7 months of this year, Sweden had exports of DM74 million to the GDR, but imports from there totaled DM900 million.

The Swedish Government wants to take up the GDR question, because as the Swedes see it, there are problems with the system that make shipments to the GDR troublesome: demands for barter purchases and the use of state agents, for example. "Many of our firms are asking themselves whether it is still worth the trouble to stay in the GDR market," is the word in the Stockholm ministry.

In Swedish imports from the GDR as well, oil plays a major role with 60 percent, and spokespeople for the government of the GDR are telling Swedish newspapers that oil is essentially an element that must be left

out of the analysis of trade flows. They also point out that Swedish firms are active--in the construction of hotels and in an expansion of the harbor at Rostock, for example--in the GDR without the inclusion of the corresponding income in the trade statistics. But Hellstroem points out that the GDR also sells services to Sweden of about the same magnitude. The imbalance, then, is real.

Trade between Denmark and the GDR was in balance 4 years ago, but here too there has been a dramatic shift. In the first half of 1983, Denmark had shipments of DM20 million, but had imports of DM214 million. In recent years, there has been a reduction of 90 percent in GDR imports from Denmark. In a recent visit to the GDR, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen made clear that this is unacceptable for Copenhagen. There has already been an initial Danish reaction. By the end of the year, steel shipments from the GDR to Denmark will come under quantitative import restrictions, because according to Industrial Minister Ib Stetter, Steel from the GDR is being offered at dumping-prices (55 percent of the price in the world market) and there has been a corresponding increase in quantity.

9746

CSO: 3620/98

SHIPYARD CRISIS SURFACES IN TRADE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT

Paris SEMAINE DE L'ENERGIE in French No 247, 5 Oct 83 pp 7-8

[Article: "Shipbuilding: Outlook Still Somber"]

[Excerpts] We present below a summary of the annual report of the Shipbuilders' Trade Association, giving the statement of accounts for the year 1982, world-wide and for France, as well as the measures recommended by the members of this organization to further the pick-up of their business. (The headings are by the editorial staff of SEMAINE DE L'ENERGIE).

"During 1982 the crisis facing the shipbuilding industry aggravated the difficulties which the builders encounter in keeping their workshops busy and in assuring their survival. This crisis has economic causes growing out of the stagnation of the world economy, and also structural causes: the acute changes which have occurred in industry and the steady shifting of production of new tonnage from Western Europe to the Far East.

Problems of French Shipyards

French shipbuilders have not escaped the difficulties encountered by their foreign colleagues. In tjb* the deliveries, shipbuilding starts and orders for 1982 decreased by 18 percent, 39 percent and 50 percent, respectively, as compared with 1981. As these percentages fluctuate markedly from one year to another, it is more significant to consider the development of averages taken over 3 years: thus, one notes that the activity of our shipyards is decreasing steadily by 3 to 5 percent a year. The present level of this activity is around 400,000 tjb, a figure which may be compared to the record figure of 750,000 tjb reached in 1975. French production represents about 2.5 percent of the world total. The portion for foreign accounts is about 66 percent.

*tjb: ton of gross weighted tonnage. (The gross weighted tonnage is obtained by multiplying the gross tonnage by a compensating coefficient which takes into account the fact that the [shipbuilding] activity, measured by the number of hours per ton of gross tonnage produced, varies according to the dimensions and the types of ships.)

The volume of orders recorded in 1982 was only 177,000 tjb, or less than one-half of the year's deliveries. The order book has thus deteriorated appreciably. It was still about 930,000 tjb on 31 December 1982, but more than three-quarters of this tonnage was then under construction. It has been possible to maintain the strength of French shipbuilding activities during the last 3 years due to diversification, particularly in the offshore area, conversion and repair of ships, and the construction of military vessels.

The policy followed by the Ministry of the Sea of 1982 falls within the scope of the objectives set by the minister. The most important accomplishment is the changes which occurred in structuring the industry. With government impetus the five big shipyards are engaged in a process of regrouping within two entities. The France-Dunkerque and La Ciotat Shipyards and the Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Mediterranee [Shipyards and Industrial Shops of the Mediterranean] at La Seyne have transferred their shipbuilding divisions to a company which has taken the name "Chantiers du Nord et de la Mediterranee" [Shipyards of the North and Mediterranean]. On the other hand, the Nantes firm of Dubigeon-Normandie has been made into a new company, the "Chantiers Dubigeon" [Dubigeon Shipyards], which has become a 100 percent subsidiary of the Chantiers de l'Atlantique [Atlantic Shipyards].

In the area of research, the government decided to lend its support to the efforts of the shipyards, which have doubled their contribution to the funds committed, particularly for their coordinated activities in the Shipbuilding Research Institute. They have entrusted to a figure from the industrial world, M Vieillard-Baron, the assignment of making an inventory of the various private or public organizations which deal with maritime techniques, and of proposing directions to be taken by a definite and coordinated study program designed to maintain the high degree of technical proficiency of the French shipbuilders.

5586

CSO: 3519/115

DOMESTIC SAVINGS MUST INCREASE TO REDUCE FOREIGN BORROWING

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 10 Dec 83 p 24

[Editorial: "Domestic Savings--Banks in Competition"]

[Text] It is no longer possible to increase foreign debts in order to keep the Icelandic economy going. Presently our country's most pressing need is to create desire and the conditions for increased domestic savings. Almost 80 percent of loans granted by commercial banks and savings institutions go to finance the nation's economy, i.e. to create wealth and to support job security. Increased domestic savings is the foundation for the building of economic prosperity.

Foreign debts have now reached alarming proportions. Former Finance Minister Ragnar Arnalds stated in 1982 that "the nation was foundering in a frightening morass of foreign debts." That was the first time that the national debt exceeded 40 percent of the national product. Our last Government's budget managed to increase this debt to 60 percent of the national product, which is way beyond the danger mark for economic independence. International trade deficit totaled 12,300 million kronur for 1979-1983.

Valur Valsson, director of the Industry Bank, stated in an interview with MORGUNBLADID that Iceland suffers from a "deposit depression" rather than a "loans depression." He considers interest on deposits simply too low to encourage savings. Although interest rates on unsecured deposits naturally need to be lowered as inflation slows down, still real interest is too low. The Government has acknowledged this by offering inflation-proof savings certificates at 4.16 percent interest while banks are only offering 1 percent.

The director of the Industry Bank is critical of the Government's heavy hand in preventing all competition between banks, determining interest rates without the banks having any say in the matter, even regulating types of deposits that banks can offer.

Thorsteinn Plasson, chairman of the Independence Party and chairman of a committee that has been working on a revision of the commercial banking laws, states that in no other democracy is three quarters of the monetary

system under governmental control. Through this committee he has suggested conversion of the state banks to publicly owned companies, but that proposal was defeated. He considers central control of interest rate decisions too great. The goal should be competition between banks. He also says insufficient demands have been made on banks and that future regulations will demand definite minimal financial basis. Interest rate decisions must be set free, as well as opening hours etc.

At the Icelandic Management Association's conference on economic developments in 1984, Central Bank's Vice President Sigurgeir Jonsson stated that real interest rates should be high and that the banking system should offer a variety of services. He urged the issuance of new types of securities, such as foreign exchange guaranteed bonds and treasury bills, in order to increase the flow of funds to the Treasury's coffers. He termed foreign exchange guarantees of greater importance to depositors than inflation-proofing in times such as these.

National Bank's President Jonas Haralz addressed the conference and stated that "the negative real interest rates prevailing in this country for the past years have caused a marked decrease in domestic savings... Positive real interest rates are prerequisite to increased deposits without which the banks cannot increase either loans or length of loan periods."

In connection with all this one cannot help asking if people have any extra funds with which to make deposits. "I think so," says the Industry Bank's president, "even though wages have gone down as a result of decreased national revenue. Despite recent reverses, Iceland is still among the wealthiest nations in the world."

Outside economic forces, decreased catches, depressed national revenue and, last but not least, political mismanagement have led to an economic depression for the nation as a whole as well as individuals, a condition which will be further skewed by restrictions on fishing in 1984. These difficulties should point up the necessity for prudent and profitable investments of limited funds. Domestic savings are the number one necessity. The financial basis for commercial borrowing must be domestic. In order to reach that goal savings must be made financially attractive and the nation's banking system must be allowed to develop to the stage already enjoyed by other Western nations where competition and prosperity thrive.

9981

CSO: 3626/14

BUDGET BILL INCLUDES HEAVY FOREIGN BORROWING

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 10 Dec 83 p 25

[Text] Yesterday in the Althing a budget bill pertaining to borrowing was introduced, authorizing foreign borrowing by the finance minister in the amount of 1,708.7 million kronur. The minister is additionally authorized to borrow up to 478 million kronur from domestic sources. The borrowed funds shall be spent according to provisions in the state budget for 1984.

The bill authorizes the National Power Company to borrow from foreign sources up to 900 million kronur in order to finance electric power production. Firms partly or wholly owned by the State are authorized to borrow up to 40 million kronur. The General Treasury is also authorized to borrow from foreign sources up to 652 million kronur, according to the bill.

Furthermore the bill authorizes the West Fjords Energy Authority to borrow from foreign sources up to 30 million kronur. There are also provisions for loans for geothermal energy production: Akranes District Heating Plant is authorized to borrow up to 8.5 million kronur; Akureyri Heating Plant up to 8.8 million kronur.

9981

CSO: 3626/14

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE DROPS--The cost of living index figure for December is 1.23 or 15.8 percent of the annual figure. Last month the figure was 37.7 percent. Average inflation during the last four months, or from 1 August until 1 December, during which time indexing has been done on a monthly basis, comes to 25.9 percent. Cost of borrowing has also been indexed and comes to 23.9 percent. For the past three months the figure is 28.2 percent compared to last year's 88.7 percent. From one month to another cost of living increased last year around 5.5 percent which annually translates to 90.1 percent. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 10 Dec 83 p 48] 9981

CSO: 3626/14

SURVEY OF MADRID MARKET RECOVERY FACTORS

Madrid ABC in Spanish 13 Dec 83 p 55

[Article by Miner Liceaga]

[Text] Madrid--The dispelling of uncertainties about the Socialist government's economic policy, the fight against inflation, the expected wage restraint in 1984 and the industrial reconversion have been the factors that favorably influenced market developments in 1983, according to syndic of the Madrid Stock Exchange, Manuel de la Concha.

Among the negative factors he mentioned the impact of the "treasury" on taxpayers, other fiscal measures and the 28 percent drop in the rate of gross savings.

"My assessment of the figures and the statistical analyses," De la Concha said in submitting the annual report on the Madrid Stock Exchange, "is that at least outwardly some degree of normalcy has been introduced. This has been a good year for the stock market from the standpoint of share prices and profits (about 30 percent)."

"And if we look at trading volume, the result is also satisfactory, inasmuch as it could total some 335 billion pesetas, up 30 percent from 1982. A series of qualifications is in order here, though, because 137 billion is for shares (up 9 percent over 1982), and if we take the higher cost of living into account, trading declined in real terms."

335 Billion

Trading in inflation-adjusted values, which had declined almost without interruption from 1973 to 1980 to almost one-third of the pre-crisis level, has increased in 1983 for the third straight year. In 1983 constant pesetas it rose to more than 74 billion (27 billion of which corresponds to securities that did not exist in 1973), compared to just 33.9 billion in 1980 but still far below the 100 billion in 1973, although the trend in recent years permits some optimism about future developments in variable investment return.

Of the estimated 335 billion in total trading volume for this year, industrial bonds will account for about 2.2 billion, which is similar to previous years and about 1 percent of the total volume. Government bond trading will total some 24 billion, up 87 percent (almost double) from 1982. Trading in bank bonds is estimated at 53 billion, up 27 percent and accounting for 16 percent of the market.

The Madrid Stock Exchange syndic also pointed out that Spain has a shortage of venture capital investment. In 1973, for example, private sector financing through the capital market was 20 percent, whereas it has dropped to 10 percent in 1983.

New Securities

New securities have expanded strongly in 1983. Trading in bills of exchange, treasury bills, bank notes and corporate notes totaled 120 billion pesetas, accounting for 35 percent of total Madrid Stock Market volume, compared to 30 percent in 1982.

Trading in bills of exchange declined sharply in 1983 to 22 billion from 40 billion in 1981 and 56.8 billion in 1982.

Sales of treasury bills have recorded the most spectacular rise among new securities. For the entire year they will exceed 74 billion pesetas, averaging 6 billion a month, as against 2.77 billion in 1982. The average discount rate has risen almost uninterruptedly throughout the year, from 12.78 percent in January to more than 14 percent in November, in some months exceeding the rate on corporate notes and bills of exchange.

As far as corporate notes are concerned (they appeared on the market in October 1982), trading is expected to hit 24 billion pesetas this year, 7 percent of the total securities market and 20 percent of the new securities. Discount rates have usually hovered between 13 and 14 percent.

Bank notes are another new security that have made their presence felt on the market; trading in them began in September. With maturities of 6 months to a year, they are very similar to corporate notes and have been very competitive with the other financial securities. Trading for the last 3 months of the year is expected to hit 600 million pesetas.

8743

CSO: 3548/142

MARITIME SECTOR RESTRUCTURING ISSUES

Madrid YA in Spanish 13 Dec 83 p 22

[Article by Luis Maria Landaluze]

[Text] Bilbao--Ricardo Garcia Damborenea, a PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] deputy from the Basque Country and its secretary general there, has described as cynical and irresponsible the campaign that the PNV [Basque Nationalist Party] is engaged in; he was referring to the demonstration against the reconversion of the shipbuilding sector that took place in this capital yesterday.

The Socialist deputy harshly criticized the PNV for opposing the restructuring of the shipbuilding sector and specifically for the fact that its municipal representatives have indefinitely suspended activities in the city halls in which they hold a majority, 79 of the 101 in the province of Vizcaya.

Garcia Damborenea charged that the PNV was the party "that pressured the previous UCD [Democratic Center Union] government the most" to undertake an industrial restructuring so that when the PNV took office in the autonomous Basque community it would be completed and the companies would be "on a sound footing, without excess workers."

He attacked in particular the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Shipping of Bilbao, PNV member Anton de Madariaga, who now supports this stand by the party and who "nevertheless went so far as to say, 1 year ago, that Altos Hornos de Vizcaya had to be shut down," Garcia Damborenea remarked.

City Halls Paralyzed

With regard to the shutdown of city halls, he said that it is at the very least "surprising for people who have no labor ties whatsoever to go out on strike, people who have a political commitment to serve."

He termed the PNV stand as "the start of its election campaign, which it has chosen to kick off on Tuesday the 13th with an issue that hurts the PSOE and the UGT [General Union of Workers]." He also referred

ironically to "the illustrious company in which the PNV took to the streets to demonstrate, such as Herri Batasuna, EMK [Basque Communist Movement], LKI [Revolutionary Communist League], PST and PCE [Basque Communist Party] (Marxist-Leninist)."

The demonstration, which began at 7:30, was unquestionably the largest in recent days, and its purpose was to protest the plans for restructuring the shipbuilding industry, which in Vizcaya will affect mainly the Olaveaga plant (better known as Euskalduna) and to a lesser extent the Asua and Sestao plants of Astilleros Espanoles, S.A., as well as all auxiliary companies.

There have so far been four such demonstrations, but yesterday's was certainly the biggest, as it had the backing of the PNV, which appealed twice to its members and sympathizers to attend.

The demonstration was also supported by all parties and union federations, with the exception of the Basque Country PSOE, UGT and the Popular Coalition. At the front of the march was a huge banner that read "No to the cruel restructuring of the shipbuilding sector--in defense of jobs."

The demonstration was also joined by workers from other shipyards and from S.A. Echevarria, who in addition to going out on strike legally the entire day unfurled their own banner to protest steel company plans.

Lastly, Garcia Damborenea asked the Basque Government and the PNV to draft an "alternative reconversion plan, because we will then find out whether the PNV is willing to govern in the Basque Country or whether, on the contrary, it is going to let the entire 4-year legislative session pass without attacking our major problems. What is clear," the Socialist deputy said in conclusion, "is that to the workers' good fortune, the reconversion is going to be done by the PSOE, not the PNV."

8743

CSO: 3548/142

PAPER COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF STATE OIL FIRM

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Nov 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Who Is Now Going to Pay?"]

[Text] The current discussion about DONG [Danish Oil and Natural Gas] again demonstrates how difficult in reality it is that this governmental energy enterprise is organized as a corporation. On the one hand, it is of course clear that the company--wholly government owned--must adhere to the energy policies formulated by the energy minister. On the other hand, the corporate form gives the leadership of DONG a special responsibility, which previous management at any rate has utilized for politicizing, and which on a series of issues has run directly contrary to the government's endeavors. This conflict is not really a question of whether or not the energy minister has a parliamentary majority in support of his energy policies. In the final analysis, the government must of course adhere to the parliamentary majority, but it is intolerable that an independent, politicizing entity--DONG--should inject itself into that parliamentary process.

That there are business considerations which can provide the rationalization for the utilization of the corporate form seems to be a very meager justification. DSB [Danish Railways], for example, operates both its passenger and baggage transport operations, which contain "business" elements. That can be accomplished without resort to a corporate entity. DSB's leadership would perhaps prefer that the general-directorate be converted to a corporation in order to gain greater decision-making rights. From the vantage point of both societal and management considerations, such a notion also could easily be entertained. But entities which have the public treasury behind them are in a different situation than private enterprise. And that pertains, as well, to DONG.

Anxiously awaited now moreover is how the new DONG leadership and the energy ministry will attempt to find a solution for the company's most difficult economic situation. These difficulties are not caused--as asserted in certain parts of the media--because the company is undertaking large investments which only can provide income on a delayed basis. Such is, of course, a normal situation in connection with a large capital outlay.

On the other hand, this wretched business is brought about by the fact that the enormous natural gas project always has had the most highly doubtful

profitability. In this regard, as early as the very outset of the project in 1979, critical deficiencies were pointed out in the studies justifying it which DONG and the trade ministry presented to the legislative authorities.

Objections, however, were swept aside. But now the government must get its due for the faulty plan. Quite simply, the gas can not be distributed under the conditions which have been presupposed. The Danish people are going to pay dearly for the fact that over the years a succession of leading politicians has ignored the natural gas critics. And the experience is not conducive to the commencement of new governmental energy projects under the auspices of DONG.

12578

CSO: 3613/42

NEW DIRECTOR OF DONG PROMISES EFFORT TO SAVE STATE OIL FIRM

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Dec 83 Sec III p 3

[Article by Dan Axel: "The New Director Will Fight for DONG"]

[Text] Department Chief Holger Lavesen does not believe that one should discuss DONG as a private corporation, but views natural gas project as a societal investment from which maximum benefits should derive.

"It is a dead-end street to talk about DONG as if it were a private company. Society has channeled a lot of money through the company into investments in the natural gas project, and society, therefore, should receive some reasonable returns from it."

The new director of DONG, Department Chief Holger Lavesen, said the foregoing as a response to the predictions of doom uttered by many experts concerning Denmark's largest construction project, the natural gas network.

At a rather undramatic general meeting yesterday, Holger Lavesen replaced Ambassador Jens Christensen as director of both state-owned corporation, Danish Oil and Natural Gas, as well as a number of its subsidiaries.

And although the new director already has had orientation meeting with the previous managers and directors of DONG, he declined comment yet on subjects of previous disagreement between DONG and Energy Secretary Knud Enggaard.

"I am going to spend my time now in analysing DONG's economic condition. We know that it is critical that the company will need a significant infusion of capital in order to perform its tasks concerning the natural gas network," said Holger Lavesen. "And one of the problems which the new management will examine is the matter of whether there is an appropriate balance between DONG's own capital and the loan-capital which shall be used."

Two Outsiders

Department Chief Holger Lavesen, who has directed the Environment Ministry will have three department-head colleagues with him on the board of directors. They are Energy Minister Michael Lunn, Finance Minister Erling Jorgensen,

and Peter Wiese of the Foreign Ministry. Even though there is a whole group of public officials in the leadership of DONG, Holger Lavesen states clearly: "I am DONG's man. Not the Cabinet's."

Two representatives from the private business community later will join the board of directors. "I have already reflected on the matter. They shall be individuals with broad top-managment experience. They shall have a good reputation, and they must not have a connection with the oil industry," says Holger Lavesen, who expects that the two new members will assume their positions "during the course of the winter."

Energy Minister Knud Enggaard participated in the general meeting of the parent company, DONG, as an individual stockholder. And although he was not obligated by the corporations code to respond to questions, he did squelch two rumors on the spot.

With a terse "No," Enggaard negated that prominent attorney Kristian Mogensen is on the way into DONG's leadership, as well as that there are plans to alter DONG's status from a corporation to a directorate.

12578

CSO: 3613/42

BRIEFS

DANISH ELECTRICITY CHEAPEST--Denmark has the lowest electricity-production cost in EEC. The foregoing, announced by the electric power stations, is attributable to the low production costs of coal-fired power plants. The price of electricity will fall another 6 øre around the end of the year. The low prices, however, can be noticed only by industrial users, since the price for private consumers is the highest in EEC. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Nov 83 Sec III p 2] 12578

CSO: 3613/42

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE OF USSR OIL, GAS IN 1984 SIGNED

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 10 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] An agreement to purchase oil and gasoline from the Soviet Union in 1984 was signed in Reykjavik yesterday. This agreement is the result of negotiations which took place between agents of "V/O Sojuznefteexport" on the one hand and delegates from the Ministry of Commerce along with presidents of the oil companies on the other hand in Moscow last September.

According to the agreement the Soviets will sell to Iceland during the next year processed oil in the following quantities: 70 thousand tons gasoline, around 100 thousand tons heating oil, around 140 thousand tons unrefined oil.

This is approximately the same amount of oil as was negotiated for 1983. The agreement signed yesterday is also basically identical to last year's. As in past years Soviet oil prices are gauged to Rotterdam prices.

In connection with the final agreement one of the directors of the Soviet state oil company, "V/O Sojuznefteexport," was on hand to sign.

The Ministry of Commerce is the formal agency of negotiations and Ministry Head Thorhallur Asgeirsson signed the agreement on its behalf, whereas V. I. Polyakov and V. P. Andriiachine of the Reykjavik Soviet Commercial Delegation signed for "V/O Sojuznefteexport."

This agreement will now be presented to the Icelandic oil companies which will be responsible for its execution according to an announcement by the Ministry of Commerce yesterday.

9981

CSO: 3626/14

STORTING GIVES GO AHEAD FOR MORE DRILLING IN NORTH

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Morten Malmo: "Green Light for Increased Oil Exploration"]

[Text] Increased oil exploration is essential, especially in the north. There is agreement on that point in the Storting, where the Government yesterday was given the green light to make preparations for the ninth and tenth rounds of concession grants even before the blocks from the eight round are distributed. Oil and Energy Minister Kare Kristiansen said in the Storting yesterday evening that even now it is necessary to make strong efforts if the scope of exploratory activity is to be maintained after 1985. In the tenth round of license grants, new areas in the northern section of the continental shelf will be opened for oil exploration.

The absence of a Statoil debate resulted in general agreement on oil-related matters when the Storting yesterday debated the Oil and Energy Department's budget for 1984. Yesterday's decision suggests that this department will administer a good 14.3 billion kroner next year. Well over two-thirds--10.8 billion kroner--will go toward meeting Statoil's borrowing needs next year. Other significant budgetary items worth mentioning: the Oil Directorate is receiving 153 million kroner, 45 million will be used for mapping the earthquake potential of the Norwegian shelf, 55 million will go to various research projects, 157 million will be used for energy conservation, and that state power plants will receive altogether 2.7 billion kroner next year.

Oil and Energy Minister Kare Kristiansen stressed the need for maintaining a brisk pace in oil-related activities. "The quicker we get the resources mapped out, the better basis we'll have for a rational exploitation of them," pointed out Kristiansen, who was commended for his "line" in these matters by both fellow Christian Democratic Party member Svein Alsaker and Jens Marcussen of the Progress Party. Arnljot Norwich (Conservative Party) and Per A. Utsi (Labor Party) also endorsed expanded exploratory operations.

With reference to the upcoming eighth round of concession grants Kristiansen received the following advice from the deputy chairman of the Storting's Industry Committee, Finn Kristensen (Labor Party):

"If foreign companies are going to be drawn into this field, priority must be given to those which have an open attitude toward bringing in Norwegian industry in all areas. Let's choose companies which have shown a willingness to invest in current industrial projects in this country, which have an economically solid basis, and which can stand on their own two feet."

In his speech Arnljot Norwich stressed the significance the increased exploratory activity must have for industry in northern Norway and the fact that this industry must gain a foothold in that part of the shelf which lies south of latitude 62 degrees.

Svein Alsakar asked that the exploration north of latitude 62 degrees be stepped up so that profit-returning discoveries can draw central and northern Norway directly into the oil-related operations. "In the ninth and tenth rounds of license grants the Government has a special responsibility to see to it that More and Romsdal are not left out in the cold," he said. Cabinet minister Kare Kristiansen was given this piece of advice by his fellow party member: "It is highly desirable that the Government submit as soon as possible new industrial plans for Mongstad."

The chairman of the Storting's Energy and Industry Committee, Reidar Dur (Center Party), asked the Oil and Energy Ministry for a prompt clarification of the possibility of internationalizing Statoil. Due also came out with a proposal concerning the three Norwegian oil companies, Statoil, Hydro and Saga: "The three companies ought to consider working together on projects out in the international arena, because Statoil is small in the international context."

Even though the Progress Party's Jens Marcussen praised Cabinet Minister Kristiansen and the Government for investing in expanded oil exploration, he criticized the Government's decision not to get the fourth oil company, Norexplor, involved in the operations on the shelf. "We are anxiously awaiting the next round," said Marcussen.

The Labor Party's Per A. Utsi emphasized that the Oil Directorate must at all times be able to keep an eye on oil-related operations with the supervisory powers it has been granted. "The development of the Troll field is an example of the tremendous tasks the Directorate is now confronted with, and the supply of personnel must be sufficient to assure adequate governmental management of these enormous resources," Utsi pointed out.

12327
CSO: 3639/35

ENERGY MINISTER KRISTIANSSEN UNDER SIEGE FOR POLICY DECISIONS

Ignored Decisions Approved by Cabinet

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 10 Dec 83 p 6

[Commentary by Gunnar A. Johansen: "Talk and Rush With Kare K"]

[Text] Minister of Oil and Energy Kristiansen has become the government's most roguish fellow. His merit list of sudden solo performances followed by equally unexpected retreats is beginning to be rather long. Too long, believe many of his party colleagues. Not to mention his government colleagues in the Center and Conservative Parties. More than once the editor of the Center Party press office has called for Kare Kristiansen's departure.

The last time he caused amazement in the entire political environment was this week when on his own he wanted to overlook a decision taken in a government meeting. In a letter to the Industrial Committee of the Storting he gave a so-called "corrected version" of the proposition which deals with Statoil's purchase of Saga Petrokjemis' share in the Rafnes installations. But in the Storting they saw the correction as a real change to the proposition. The end of the song was that Kare Kristiansen had to withdraw the entire "correction." The episode was characterized as unusually awkward.

To Israel

The whole thing began just after the government expansion early last summer. Kristiansen had hardly been seated in his cabinet chair before he ostentatiously declared that now there would surely be a flow of Norwegian oil to Israel. The statement immediately caused a panic atmosphere in the Shipowners Association. They began to fear an Arab boycott, and the resulting catastrophe for Norwegian shipping.

It was not long before the "correction" came. Kare Kristiansen was "misunderstood by the mass media. What he had meant was that Israel will be

treated the same as other countries which want to buy oil from Norway. The Ministry of Oil and Energy could not enter special agreements with individual countries.

Norol

One week passed. Then the new minister declared that he had decided to convert Norol to a private company. Since the Conservative Party had removed the sale of Norol from the political agenda, the statement attracted attention.

Again the mass media was blamed. The minister's statement was distorted and misinterpreted. It is no longer the existing policy to sell Norol to a private company.

Statoil

In September Statoil Director Arve Johnsen let it be known that Statoil is now considered ready to go abroad. Both the Danish and the Chinese continental shelves were of interest for our national oil company.

"No," said Kare Kristiansen. Statoil should stay home. This caused Arve Johnsen to stop the work. For awhile there was a rather strained relationship between Statoil and the ministry.

Time passed. And then it came: Statoil received permission to go to China, but not to Denmark. This was the new message from the Ministry of Oil and Energy.

Can Only Go

The rather strained relationship toward Statoil caused the permanent secretary for the minister, Arild Rodland, to cause a commotion. "Since the leadership of Statoil is not satisfied with the decisions of the ministry, they can just take their hats and go," was the permanent secretary's greeting.

The episode caused the Storting Industrial Committee to call in Kare Kristiansen to get an explanation of what is going on. Even Kare Kristiansen had to admit that the tone his permanent secretary had used was rather excessive.

Free Passengers

In dealing with the fourth Norwegian oil company, Kare Kristiansen came up with a new and unexpected action. He wanted to give Norexplor a share of the Oseberg field in the North Sea without the company having been involved in the preparatory work of readying the field for production.

The issue was not handled in the government, and Christiansen's proposal was considered an attempt to allow Norexplor to get aboard as a free passenger in the North Sea.

Breheimen

It was nevertheless the Breheimen affair which created the most violent reaction among his government colleagues in the Center Party. In connection with development plans Kristiansen wanted to turn over management of the environmental reports to the Waterways Directorate. A job which correctly belongs in the Environmental Protection Agency.

This issue caused editor Odd Bye in the Center Party press office to use his sledgehammer. He called for the minister's resignation, and advertised for someone who could put the brakes on the new Minister of Oil and Energy. "He lacks the ability to distinguish between vigor and hyperactivity. His excessive speed and characteristic swing technique is causing problems, especially for the Center Party." Those were some of the accusations against him by the Center Party press office.

Secret Meeting With Yamani Held

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Dec 83 p 9

[Article by Morten Malmo: "Kristiansen and Yamani--Oil Ministers in Secret Meeting at Fornebu"]

[Text] On Wednesday of this week Minister of Oil and Energy Kare Kristiansen and Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister and head of OPEC Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani met in all secrecy in a meeting room in the administration building at Fornebu Airport. Minister Kristiansen told AFTENPOSTEN that the two discussed oil prices and the size of Norwegian oil production in the coming years.

Previously this week Yamani was in London visiting Britain's oil minister, and in that connection he also wanted to visit Kristiansen. The latter had no reason to travel to London, so Yamani flew with his private aircraft from London to Oslo. Yamani's purpose was to orient Kristiansen about the results of the last OPEC meeting.

During the meeting with Kristiansen Yamani was absorbed in how the OPEC countries and the non-OPEC oil producers can work to avoid a fall in oil prices.

In a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN Kristiansen did not conceal the fact that Yamani presented OPEC's view of Norwegian oil production, which is that Norway should set its production as low as possible, and its price as high as possible. Kristiansen maintained during the meeting with Yamani that Norway is not "guiding" the prices of North Sea oil, but that Norway follows Great Britain, mainly because Norway "only" has one-fourth of North Sea production.

During the meeting Kristiansen also asked Yamani to take into consideration that the Norwegian tempo of extraction is moderate considering the total resources on the Norwegian continental shelf. "Production is moderate in relation to what we can extract," said Kristiansen.

"The fact that Yamani came to Norway to orient us about the OPEC meeting shows that the OPEC countries understand the importance of all playing together, and I take that as an indication of a growing sense of responsibility within the OPEC countries," said Kristiansen. The two also discussed the political situation in the Middle East, but Kristiansen did not want to give the details of this part of his conversation with Yamani.

9287

CSO: 3639/45

STATOIL TOLD BY CHINESE OFFICIAL HAS GOOD PROSPECTS IN PRC

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Nov 83 p 26

[Article by Pal Stensaas: "Statoil Has Good Possibilities in China"]

[Text] Statoil has a better starting point than most international oil companies to obtain operator status on the Chinese continental shelf. The vice president of the state-owned Chinese oil company CNOOC [China National Offshore Oil Corporation], Mr You Dehua, tells AFTENPOSTEN [Evening Post] that it would be a good idea for Statoil to become involved in oil operations in China.

"There are good possibilities for Statoil to obtain concessions, or offshore contracts, as we call them," says Dehua. He emphasizes the good relationship between CNOOC and Statoil. The Norwegian company constantly contributes help in a consultant capacity and offers Chinese oil personnel opportunities for training on several levels.

Vice President Dehua is quite familiar with the ongoing discussion about whether Statoil should get involved in the international arena. He points out that when Statoil knows what people want, only the formalities actually remain. Statoil is not, to be sure, among the 48 oil companies "qualified" by Chinese authorities to obtain offshore contracts, but AFTENPOSTEN has learned that Statoil can count on a form of special treatment on the basis of its extraordinarily good relationship with the Chinese oil company.

Vice President Dehua, who is one of the chairmen of the seminar in connection with the Exhibit of Offshore Supplies in Info-Rama, is going to visit Statoil in Stavanger later in the week. He has visited Norway four times previously. He has also taken the opportunity to look in on "his good friend Anders Farestveit," administrative director of GECO [expansion unknown].

The 48 oil companies became qualified by purchasing seismographic equipment for a sum of one million in 1979. Just a short time ago China held its first round of concession grants. Fifteen offshore contracts were distributed among 22 companies. The vice president points out that the Chinese oil authorities are planning an additional distribution round before the beginning of the new year.

"What needs are the operator companies on the Chinese shelf going to have for rig and supply services in the next few years?"

"It's too early to say anything about that right now. We'll know more in the course of the coming year. The companies will now be undertaking the preliminary investigations which are necessary before the exploratory drilling begins. Most of the oil companies will have to import these services from abroad," says Dehua.

BP [British Petroleum] is the first to begin exploratory drilling and already this month started by chartering three supply ships from the North Sea, one Norwegian and two English.

The CNOOC vice president calls attention to the fact that Chinese and foreign shipping interests have entered into a series of cooperative agreements concerning joint projects on the Chinese shelf. One of the shipowners who is getting involved in China is Johannes Solstad in collaboration with Thoresen Trading of Hong Kong.

Johannes Solstad, who himself has a shipping company with 15 supply ships of different categories at its disposal, tells AFTERNPOSTEN that two 6200-horsepower Ulstein supply ships are under construction in a Chinese shipyard. All equipment and machinery will be brought in from Norway. The ships will be ready for delivery in May and August of next year. "I have no idea how much of a problem it will be for these ships to pick up assignments on the Chinese shelf. The strongest competitors we come across down there are the West Germans," says Solstad. He points out that the Chinese market has a lot in common with the North Sea market. "A good deal of what we've learned in the North Sea can be transferred to the situation here. Besides we know something about China through the traditional shipping business. We had ships which went to China for ten years," added Solstad.

The shipping company in Skudeneshavn has five ships in port because of the poor North Sea market, two ships on the spot market, while the rest have long-term assignments. Along with the Misje group and the Viking group Solstad has established the Cannor Offshore Company in Canada together with Canadian interests. Altogether the three shipping companies have at their disposal a fleet of 50 to 60 ships. "But business is sluggish in Canada. The market there hasn't been what we thought it would, but it's going to be very interesting in the future," says Solstad. "The greatest possibilities for the internationalization of the Norwegian supply-ship fleet in the near future are probably in China."

12327

CSO: 3639/35

BRIEFS

INCREASED OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION--The Norwegian production of oil and gas in the first ten months of 1983 amounted to approximately 44.534 million tons of oil equivalents, up from about 39.636 million tons in the same period last year, the Oil Directorate announces. In the present period this year oil accounted for a good 25 million tons and gas for a good 19 million tons of the total production. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Nov 83 p 18]
12327

CSO: 3639/35

FOCUS ON ACCELERATED THERMAL PLANT PROGRAM

Madrid LUZ Y FUERZA in Spanish Jul-Aug 83 pp 5-15

[Excerpts] International organizations and the world's energy officials have been calling attention to the urgent need to develop petroleum replacement policies ever since the years of the oil crisis. This line of action was also followed in the PEN [National Energy Plan] approved by Spain's Cortes on 27 and 28 July 1979. Both in Spain and throughout the world, this policy's results have been quite satisfactory.

Current energy planning encourages Spain's electricity companies to make a considerable effort to replace the liquid fuels used to generate electricity in thermal power plants. The results, as we said above, are highly satisfactory, especially in view of the serious drought which Spain has suffered during the past 3 years.

In fact, trends in electricity production, in terms of the fuel used during the past 3 years, show that in 1980, 34,207 million kWh were produced by liquid fuels. By 1982, this figure had declined to 26,129 million kWh. This is a very meaningful statistic, especially when we take into account the fact that in the years preceding the oil crisis, the electricity sector had made a considerable effort to build oil-burning power plants, following the accepted wisdom all over the world, because of the low price of oil at that time.

Then, after this considerable effort had been made by Spain's electricity companies, with the unfortunate later incidence of increased crude prices, the electricity sector once more agreed to follow the political line advocated by international organizations and by the world's energy authorities. The electricity sector resolutely began to replace oil to the utmost extent possible, beginning the construction of new plants powered by coal, in line with Spain's current energy planning.

The results can be seen in the figures we have just shown [chart not included] for 1980, 1981, and 1982, by reducing the electricity generated by oil by nearly a third.

Paralleling these results, we should also point out that the electricity generated by burning lignite increased from 16,000 million kWh in 1980 to over 22,000 million kWh in 1982. This increased electricity production was also accompanied by a significant increase in the use of both rich and poor coals during this 3-year period.

When we consider these figures from the point of view of the total consumption of solid fuels and liquid fuels, the final result shows that the consumption of solid fuels increased by 15.96 percent, while the consumption of liquid fuels declined by 19.12 percent. Expressed in monetary terms, this would give us a considerable savings for Spain's treasury, given the sharp increase in crude prices.

To show the trends in the consumption of solid fuels in Spain's conventional thermal power plants, we will present some figures in the following chart:

Fuel (metric tons)	1980	1981	1982
Coal	7,250,122	8,068,449	9,278,247
Anthracite	2,197,627	2,431,528	3,641,078
Lignite	16,131,015	20,473,815	22,998,708
Liquid fuels	9,026,840	8,547,094	6,912,832

For Spain, it has been calculated that the production of solid fuels will increase from 1980 to 1990 by 18 percent, with production rising from 12.5 million TEP [Tons of Oil Equivalent] in 1980 to 14.76 million in 1990. As the expected demand will increase in a much greater proportion, by 58.5 percent, the percentage of Spain's needs covered by its own production will decline.

Spain's production, which in 1980 covered 82 percent of its demand, in 1990 will not be able to supply over 61 percent of demand, despite its increased production.

Spain, therefore, which in 1980 imported 2.81 million TEP, will in 1990 be a larger importer of coal, since the scheduled volume of foreign purchases in 1990 is expected to be 9.5 million TEP, a 238 percent increase.

What the Electricity Companies are Doing

This satisfactory and quite promising situation was of course made possible through the efforts of the companies involved in the electricity sector, first the companies using oil, and later those developing nuclear power plants. The catalyst behind this effort was the Accelerated Construction Program for Thermal Plants Using National and Imported Coal, which became part of the PEN. At the time of the adoption of this Accelerated Construction Program in 1980, the following power plants began to operate: Teruel III built by Endesa, Puento Nuevo II owned by Eneco and Sevillana de Electricidad in equal shares, and Meira, built by Fenosa. These plants all burn lignite. With the addition of these three new units, at the start of 1981 the coal-burning plants in Spain had a capacity of 6,430 MW. It should be mentioned here that the electricity sector, in addition to the plants scheduled in the Accelerated Program, is still continuing with its plans for other plant construction programs. This will help to decrease as rapidly as possible dependence on oil for producing electricity in Spain, and will thus diminish its incidence on the cost per kWh.

Of the plants included in the Accelerated Program (one of them, Anllares, built by Union Electrica-Fenosa, has a capacity of 350,000 kW; it opened in December 1982, 4 months ahead of schedule), seven are now under construction. Four of these plants have a power capacity of 350,000 kW. They are: Narcea, built by UE-Fenosa and Soto de Ribera, built by HC, EV, and HE, both in Asturias; la Robla, built by UE-Fenosa in Leon, and Guardo, built by EV and ID in Palencia. Three of the plants have a power rating of 550,000 kW. They are: Carboneras in Almeria; Los Barrios, built by CSE in Cadiz; and Abono, built by HC in Asturias. The seven remaining plants scheduled in the Accelerated Program are to begin service in 1984-1985.

This group of power plants using solid fuels is the immediate consequence of the energy situation in Europe and of the initial planning contained in the PEN. To these plants can also be added: Lada IV built by HE in Asturias; Compostilla IV built by Endesa in Leon; and Anllares built by UE-Fenosa. The first two of these plants have been operating since 1981, and the third, since 1982. They combine to provide a considerable boost to the power generated from coal, with approximately 4,000 MW. But the most important part of this is that this group of ten conventional power plants will replace a consumption of 6 million tons of oil, starting in 1985. Some of these savings have already begun, with the operation of Lada IV, Compostilla IV, and Anllares.

As a final note, we will add that the investment originally scheduled for these plants was approximately 240,000 million pesetas, which accurately reflects the effort made by the electricity companies for this program. This effort has been completed by a total investment over the past 4 years, including the present year, of about 2 billion pesetas. The construction of the plants of the Accelerated Program has provided a guaranteed level of employment equivalent to 24,632 man/years, which will last until the end of 1984.

During 1981-1982, as had already happened in 1980, production by the thermal plants had to compensate for the shortage of hydroelectric power and also had to cope with the higher level of demand.

This led to a high level of thermal generating power, which was made possible by obtaining the maximum possible production from the plants using preferred fuels--nuclear fuel and coal--complemented by the necessary functioning of the oil-burning thermal power plants.

This system of production led to a high level of fuel consumption. Coal consumption reached the record figure of 25.6 million tons, and oil production was 8.5 million tons in 1980 and 1981.

We should point out that the coal-burning thermal power plants, combined, exceeded 6,000 hours of annual operation at full load, and the plants burning liquid fuels reached practically 4,400 hours of operation at full load, exceeding by about 1,500 hours the usage recorded in 1979, which was a good year for hydroelectric power.

Three Thermal Plants as a Sample of the Program

The first of the 11 plants of the Accelerated Program which we have chosen to discuss as a sample--of the 11 initial plants of which one was later cancelled--is the Anllares plant, located in the mining region of El Bierzo in Matarrosa del Sil.

The planning and construction of the Anllares plant were done in record time, as it was connected to the electricity system on 6 November 1982, 34 months after the date of the letter expressing an intent to apply for Principal Equipment, and 32 months after the first earthworks began. The unit reached its full load of coal on 7 December, a month after the first connection.

The construction of this plant can be described as a race against time, a race which was obviously won, since the unit was ready for its connection to the electricity system 4 months in advance of the scheduled date. This record construction time is even more spectacular if we consider that on 1 March 1980 there was no access road to the site, no water, and no electricity. The only access to the site was by means of a local road that crossed the Sil river over an old Roman bridge.

Basic Construction Data

We will list the following significant construction data:

Area of the site	2,250,000 m ²
Earth moved	2,203,069 m ³
Concrete used	100,371 m ³
Steel used for reinforcement	5,934 metric tons
Structural steel	2,400 metric tons
Metric tons assembled in boiler	14,019
Number of pipe welds	13,042
Metric tons used in rest of mechanical equipment	5,000
Electric cables laid	750,000 meters
Number of cable connections	75,000

Workloads

The workload amounted to a total of 4,351,170 man-hours, giving a ratio of 12,431 man-hours/kilowatt installed, distributed as follows:

Construction, civil engineering	2,442,434
Assembly, installation	1,908,736

Construction Schedule and Volume of Labor

As we said in the introduction, the Anllares plant was built in 32 months. To meet this deadline--a record--some noteworthy partial records were set, including the following:

- a. March 1980: first earthwork
- b. June 1980: first concrete work
- c. September 1980: first work on boiler structure
- d. February 1981: hoisting of boiler casing

- e. August 1981: start of work on ducts and electrical installation
- f. December 1981: testing of boiler's hydraulic system and major duct systems
- g. September 1982: ignition of boiler
- h. 6 November 1982: first connection to electricity system
- i. 22 November 1982: start of service of first coal mill

Peak employment at the site came in April 1982, with 1,506 people actually working at the site. The average labor employed throughout the construction was 950 workers.

General Description of the Plant

The Anllares plant has a nominal power rating of 350 MW. It was built by Fenosa at Anllares, in the town of Paramo del Sil, in the province of Leon.

The site of this power plant was selected as it is in the heart of a large coal-mining area, formed by the northwestern quadrant of the province of Leon and the nearby coal-producing region in the province of Oviedo. It is also near the Sil river and the major electricity interconnection junction at Montearenas.

The steam boiler was designed by Foster Wheeler and was manufactured in conjunction with Maquinista Terrestre y Maritima [Land and Sea Machining]. It is designed to burn anthracite and "semi-coal" from the Bierzo area, which has a low content of volatile matter and a high ash content.

The boiler uses natural circulation with a draft balanced by forced and induced draft ventilators. It is designed for fast starts and a rapid response to load variations, by means of operation with a sliding pressure system. Its nominal production capacity is 1,100 tons/hour of superheated steam, at 169 kg/m² and 540°C, with intermediate reheating of 960 tons/hour at 540°C and 40 kg/m².

The boiler has two units each with 12 coal burners placed on opposite walls. The coal-milling system consists of six units of the "ball and pressure" system. Each mill supplies four burners, two on each side, and it takes five mills (20 burners) to provide a full load using the coal for which the plant was designed.

All the fuel equipment combined includes 22 fuel-oil burners with a combined power of 50 percent of full load, and 24 gas-oil burners for ignition.

Coal consumption at full load is 188,844 kg/hour.

The turbo-alternator unit consists of a 350,000 kW Mitsubishi Bazan turbine and a Westinghouse alternator activated by the turbine. This system will be able to supply up to the 360,000 kW guaranteed at 18 kV and 50 p.p.s. in continuous operation.

The turbine has two chambers. The first houses the high pressure, intermediate pressure, and low-intermediate pressure cylinders, and is of the single-flux type; the second houses the low pressure cylinder, and is of the dual-flux type with steam intake in the center. To facilitate hot and cold starts and for tripping the system in the case of short shutdowns, there is a bypass system for the low and high pressure cylinders with a capacity of 35 percent of full load.

The alternator has a nominal power of 390,000 kVA with a power factor of 0.95. Its generating voltage is 18 kV and its velocity is 3,000 rpm.

Joined to the alternator by means of insulated phase ducts is the three-phase transformer unit, consisting of three single-phase units of 130 MVA each, which power the output line at 420 kV.

The plant is cooled by a closed circuit system through a cooling tower.

The water supply is taken from the Sil river through the Ondinas canal. This canal takes water from the Ondinas reservoir and carries it to the Penadrada plant.

The water supply system has two pumps. The main pump drives the water from the Ondinas canal to a reservoir built in the vicinity of the plant. A second pump takes water from the reservoir to the plant's water storage facility.

The major equipment described here is also completed with the rest of the cycle equipment and other auxiliary facilities.

Among these auxiliary facilities, some merit special mention, such as the coal handling system, designed to provide a

general storage yard containing up to 900,000 metric tons, and another mechanized storage yard with a capacity of 300,000 metric tons.

In the general storage yard, different areas may be set up in order to separate coal from different sources, of different qualities, or based on some other distinguishing feature.

Filling is done by direct dumping from the trucks. The coal is later spread out by bulldozers.

The coal is collected by wheeled loaders which transport the coal to collection bins (either main bins or auxiliary bins), either directly or by using trucks.

Also in the operating yard, there may be different areas provided for different types of coal.

Filling is done from the main bins where the trucks are unloaded by using the combined machine in its stacking function.

Collection in normal operating conditions is done by means of the same machine, operating in its collecting function. There is also another possibility if this machine is out of service; this collection can be done by using loaders.

A third possibility for this operation is for the coal to go directly from the reception bins to the plant's bins.

The main mechanical equipment may be divided into four groups:

- a. automatic weighing and sampling equipment;
- b. conveyor belts;
- c. combined stacking-collecting machine; and
- d. auxiliary equipment.

The second conventional thermal plant we have chosen to describe from the Accelerated Program, designed to use either domestic or imported coal, is the Guardo II plant located in Velilla del Rio Carrion, in the province of Palencia. This plant was built by Electra de Viesgo and Iberduero in equal shares. Like the Anllares plant and many others in the

Accelerated Program, it also has a power capacity rating of 350 MW. Its start of service is scheduled for the final months of 1984 or early in 1985.

Guardo II will also burn domestic anthracite and softer coals, and will provide extensive service for the Viesgo area, primarily by using coals from a mining area which have been difficult to use, except in conventional thermal plants. This was also done with the operation of Guardo I, which is now providing excellent thermoelectric service. As we indicated earlier for the Anllares plant, we are publishing technical data on this plant at the end of this report.

Finally, there is the plant of Los Barrios, located in the province of Cadiz, in the town of Los Barrios. Its rated power is 550 MW. This power is higher than that of the plants described above, and although it will burn anthracite and softer coals, they will be imported, and not mined in Sapin. The height of the stack at Los Barrios will be 200 meters, which is higher than the stacks at Anllares and Guardo; it was built by General Electric of Spain.

Los Barrios is being built by the Compania Sevillana de Electricidad; it is scheduled to start service in 1985.

At the conclusion of this report we are giving technical data on these three plants, offering evidence provided by the manufacturer and/or the technological license, of compliance with official regulations. All these plants we have described, as well as the others in the Accelerated Program, meet the official regulations requiring a minimum participation by Spanish industry and engineering in the execution of the project. This minimum participation is set at at least 85 percent of the total of the real cost of the facility, and is required for the necessary authorizations to be granted.

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STUDY OF CARBONERAS THERMAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Madrid LUZ Y FUERZA in Spanish Jul-Aug 83 pp 21-25

[Text] The concern felt about decreasing the weight of crude imports in the European balance of trade is shared by Spain; this concern has led to the preparation of the Accelerated Construction Program for Thermal Plants Using Coal. Because of the development of this plan, it was necessary to have a southern coal terminal in a large port with a sufficient depth, located as close as possible to the thermal plants planned for Andalucia: Los Barrios and Carboneras, which are in Cadiz and Almeria, respectively. The port chosen was Algeciras, which will be able to handle the coal imports needed to power the new coal-burning plants in Andalucia, which are part of this Accelerated Program. These two Andalucian plants are also to have the highest power planned for the program.

First a decision was made about the site of a large coal terminal to handle coal imported by sea. The terminal had to be in the southern and Mediterranean area, and had to be capable of handling large ships, with a capacity of at least 150,000 TPM. This would be more economical in transporting coal from the fields in South Africa and Australia, and that was a priority concern, once the Accelerated Program had been established. This program would greatly help to decrease the dependence of Spain's economy on oil, a dependence which has an increasingly negative impact on the balance of Spain's foreign trade.

Algeciras, then, is becoming a coal terminal for the southern and Mediterranean area; it will also handle shipments to the Canary Islands, for use in the plants which will be built there in the future. The decision made in favor of Algeciras as this terminal port left the Almeria coast in second place. There a new port had to be built at Carboneras to handle ships with a capacity of 60,000-70,000 TPM, with a potential for expansion to handle ships of up to 120,000-TPM capacity.

For the time being, this Almerian port at Carboneras, located right at the foot of the plant being built, has been designed to unload ships with a capacity of 60,000 TPM, as planned, with a single unloading gantry. An additional gantry will be added later, if it becomes necessary when a decision is made to expand the port. The port now has a single transport line from the port to the power plant, prepared to increase the speed of the conveyor belt, which is expected to operate at a capacity of 3,200 tons per hour. This conveyor belt will also be used to supply coal to Hornos Ibericos, S.A. [Iberian Furnaces], a cement factory located near the Carboneras thermal plant.

The Carboneras Site and General Arrangement

The ENE [National Electricity Enterprise], to carry out the resolution of the General Energy Directorate dated 22 September 1980, prepared a proposal for the construction of a thermal power plant with a 550-MW unit along the shore of the province of Almeria, in an area near the town of Carboneras. The unit was designed to burn imported coal, as part of the Accelerated Program. It was scheduled to be connected to the network in April 1984 and to begin commercial operation in June 1984.

The first job, then, once the proposal for the plant had been accepted, was to determine the exact boundaries of the site. A relatively extensive area was needed for the plant, the coal storage yard, the auxiliary buildings, and the nearby coal port, which was essential for unloading the imported fuel to be used in the plant. The mouth of the Contraviesas Gulch was chosen; it is located 2 kilometers south of the town of Carboneras and, as we said earlier, it is close to the Hornos Ibericos cement factory, which had recently opened then. This meant a great savings of money, time, and convenience in building the plant.

At this site, 43 hectares have been graded into three different levels: one level for the plant itself, the boiler and turbine, and for the shop, warehouse, general services buildings, and the desalinization plant, located 6 meters above sealevel; a second level, for the high-voltage substation, fuel storage, etc, is located 10.5 meters above sealevel; and a third level, for the coal storage yard, is located 17.5 meters above sealevel. We should point out that all of the grading for the plant and its facilities was done so that a second unit, identical to the first one, could be built at some time in the future, without a great deal of extra work. In this regard, we can consider the stack built for the first unit, with a height of 200 meters. It can dispose of gaseous exhausts from two twin units of 550 MW each.

The plant's boiler was built by Babcock-Wilcox of Spain and Combustion Engineering. It is of the all-weather type, uses assisted circulation, and has a radiation-type furnace with a reheating phase. It is designed to burn imported coal and natural gas as its primary fuels, and gas-oil and fuel-oil for ignition and heating. It will be able to work at adjustable pressures up to approximately 64 percent of load capacity. For higher load ratings, it will operate at constant pressure.

The major systems related to the boiler may be listed as follows: the circulation system, which has three pumps; the economizer, boiler casing, furnace, superheater, reheater, combustion equipment, air and gas ducts, valves and accessories, metal structure, platforms and stairways. Among the most important auxiliary equipment are the coal hoppers and mills, the regenerative air and steam preheaters, soot blowers, primary air, forced draft, and induced draft ventilators, and a dual-chamber electrostatic precipitator, to eliminate gases leaving the boiler. This system will eliminate almost all of the flying ash contained in the smoke before it is released into the atmosphere through the stack.

To eliminate clinkers, at the bottom of the boiler's furnace there is an ashpit designed by Combustion Engineering and built by Duro Felguera. This ashpit is flooded by seawater; one pit is held in reserve. The ashpit is made for discontinuous operation. It has a sufficient capacity to remove in 1.5 hour the clinkers accumulated in the ashpit during an 8-hour period.

The smokestack, rising 200 meters above the surface of the soil, was designed specifically for the possibility that a second unit of the same power might be built there in the more or less distant future. From the viewpoint of atmospheric emissions, a single source of emissions is preferable. The stack has a chamber that can be reached from inside, where there is a ceramic tube duct made with anti-acid brick, with a double wall 70 mm thick; the walls have a 40-mm layer of insulation, made of Foam-glass. The shaft of the stack is made of reinforced concrete. The stack has all the accessory equipment required by both national and international regulations, such as lightning rods, beacon lights, etc.

The external diameter of the stack is 24 meters; the external diameter of the shaft at ground level is 19.50 meters, and at the top, it is 12 meters.

Turbine and Auxiliary Equipment

The Almeria Coastal Thermal Plant located at Carboneras has a turbo-alternator unit consisting of a General Electric-Bazan-General Electric of Spain turbine and a General Electric-General Electric of Spain alternator. The unit is designed to supply in constant operation 650,000 KW at 20,000 V and 50 Hz. The superheated steam coming from the boiler is fed into the high-pressure chamber of the turbine, where it undergoes expansion, and is returned to the boiler where it is reheated. The reheated steam goes into the medium-pressure chamber, goes through a new expansion, and finally, goes to the low-pressure chambers where the heat escapes to the condenser (one for each low-pressure chamber) where condensation takes place.

The turbine has a chamber housing the high and medium-pressure cylinders and two low-pressure chambers connected in a single axis (tandem compound). The high and medium-pressure cylinders are of a single-axis flow design, while the low-pressure chambers are of a double-axis-flow design. The steam goes into the center of each casing and expands toward the ends. All the turbine vanes are made of a chrome-alloy steel which is extremely resistant to corrosion and erosion caused by steam.

Seawater Desalinization at Carboneras

One special feature of the Carboneras power plant is its water supply, which will be used both for construction and for operation of the plant. Since there is no abundant fresh water source available in the area, seawater had to be used to obtain the different types of water needed for the thermal plant, both in its construction phase and in its generating phase. For this reason, different treatment plants were required: an inverse osmosis plant to provide the water needed during construction, and an evaporation plant of the sudden multiphase evaporation type, to provide the water needed for operation of the plant. The inverse osmosis plant, built to provide water during construction of the plant, was designed to treat 250 cubic meters per day. Although the plant was designed to treat seawater, it has been able to operate under more favorable conditions, and as a consequence, the water's purity is better than expected, because the seawater is taken from a small well drilled on the shore. By using this well, the terrain itself helps to filter the seawater on its way to the plant, thus significantly modifying the characteristics of the seawater, by considerably reducing its salinity.

Seawater is drawn from the well and is then pumped through two sand filters which serve as a first filtration phase, eliminating the largest particles, after the natural filtering which takes place in the soil. In this way, the inverse osmosis plant is able to cover the project's drinking water requirements, primarily during the concrete work phase.

The water used in the plant can be classified as: demineralized water, drinking water, service water, and circulation water. Most of the water needed to operate the plant is circulation water, used to cool the condenser: about 68,000 cubic meters per hour. The seawater requires practically no treatment for this purpose, and there are plans to use only an electrochlorination treatment for protection from algae or mollusks. Demineralized water is used in the water-steam circuit and for some services, irrigation, etc. This water must be of drinkable quality from a sanitary point of view, and must be chemically similar to drinking water.

In general, the various systems used for desalinization of seawater all try to obtain water with a lower concentration of salts from water with a higher salt concentration, in the case of the Almeria plant, from seawater. In the desalinization of seawater, the processes used in separating the water are of the greatest interest, and usually one of the following three methods is used: evaporation, crystallization, or the use of membranes. But in any event, the most striking feature of the water treatment system to be used at Carboneras is the inverse osmosis plant which, though small, may be the first industrial plant using this system for seawater to be built in Spain, with the responsibility of providing a constant supply of desalinated water. The plant has given totally satisfactory results since it began to function.

Control Systems of the Carboneras Plant

The Carboneras plant has a digital control system, using microprocessors for the boiler and auxiliary systems. This digital system can be operated from a standard console with selector stations, or from a cathode ray screen and keyboard. There is also another control system used to ensure safety in the boiler furnace, also using digital control and microprocessors, but with a loop-type distribution. This system can also be operated either by buttons located on a conventional console, or by means of a cathode ray screen and keyboard. It can automatically raise or lower the unit's load, operating in complete synchronization with the coordinated

turbine-boiler control system, making it possible for the plant's load to be commanded from a central office. The turbo-alternator and its auxiliary equipment have a startup computer to start the turbine's auxiliary equipment and some of the alternator's auxiliary equipment. The plant's automatic valves and motors will be controlled and operated by automated equipment using solid-state electronics.

Carboneras

Engineering: a consortium of businesses
 Fuel: imported coal

General data:

Owner: ENDESA
 Location: town of Carboneras (Almeria)
 No of unit: 1
 Date of start of service: March 1984
 Power (MW): 550

Boiler:

Manufacturers: Combustion, San Carlos, Babcock-Wilcox
 Capacity (tons/h): 1,830 (max)
 Circulation: assisted
 all-weather or under cover: all-weather
 Temperature of superheated steam: 538°C
 Superheated control: sprays

Furnace:

Manufacturers: Combustion, San Carlos, Babcock-Wilcox
 Pressure (mm.c.a): -5
 Volume (m³): 13,084
 "Heat release" cal/m²h: 5,103 x 10⁶ BTU/h
 No of burners: 24
 Type: cyclonic vertical

Forced draft ventilation;

Manufacturers	MHI, Duro
Type	horizontal axis
Capacity (m ³ /min)	11,554 (100 % load)
Flow volume control	variable vanes

Induced draft ventilation:

Manufacturers	MHI, Duro
Type	
Capacity (m ³ /min)	23,194 (100 % load)
Flow volume control	variable vanes
Motor power (kW)	3,400

Ashpit:

Manufacturer	Ateinsa
Type of collector	electrostatic precipitator
no of fields	5 x 4

Smokestack:

Height (mts)	200
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Turbine:

Manufacturers	General Electric, E.N. Bazan
Power (MW)	550
Steam pressure (kg/cm ²)	170
Type	tandem compound
No of extractions	7
Speed (rpm)	3,000

Condenser:

Manufacturers	Mecanc. Boeticher and Navarro
Surface area (m ²)	28,742
No of steps	1 (2 pressures)
Material used for ducts	Admiralty
Air extraction	ejectors

Generator:

Manufacturer	General Electric of Spain
Voltage (kW)	20
Power (MW)	550 (nominal)
Cooling	water/hydrogen

Finally, the plant will have a high-performance computer which will be used for the general supervision of the facility. It will have the new and complex function of accepting communications from the existing control systems and displaying this information through its peripheral equipment, such as screens and printers.

In summary, then, the plant will have a variety of electronic control systems, which will have good reliability and availability ratings. These systems will be responsible for the functioning and safety of the plant's equipment. Among the special features of this electronic control system we should mention first the fact that a large percentage of the equipment was made in Spain: the majority of the systems are of Spanish design and construction. Other features are: the use of digital technology for operational control; for communications lines between the control systems and the plant's supervisory computer; the possibility of operation by means of cathode ray screens in stable operating conditions; and in general, the design of this plant, carried out under strict safety standards, comparable in part to the norms used in industrial facilities with the most stringent requirements.

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AGENCY TO TAKE MEASURES TO CHECK NITRATES IN GROUND WATER

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Jens Olaf Jersild: "An Effective Halt to Poisonous Drinking Water; Contamination With Artificial Fertilizer Is To Be Curtailed"]

[Text] This month the Environmental Administration will publish one of two reports which will constitute the first collective initiative taken against contamination of the drinking water with nitrates. Many waterworks in Jutland are already closed, and in one single case people have been warned directly against letting infants have the "drinking water." The Environmental Administration is in the process of preparing two reports that can constitute the basis for a number of initiatives against the artificial fertilizer used in agriculture and the contamination that comes from factories and automobiles and through the air. The purpose is to keep the dangerous nitrates out of the drinking water and prevent phosphate streams, rivers and lakes. Studies have indicated earlier that about 2 percent of the drinking water in Denmark has a higher nitrate content than the limit of 50 milligrams per liter that the health authorities have established. In some parts of the country, as much as 5 percent of the drinking water is contaminated with nitrates. In the area of the capital city alone, 10 waterworks have nitrate contents that are too high.

Director Jens Kampmann of the Environmental Administration thinks that nitrate contamination of the drinking water is "one of the most serious environmental problems of this century and the next one.

"At present, we already have a number of waterworks in which the nitrate content of the water is significantly above the accepted limit and is rising. But it is up to the local municipalities and counties to step in when there is too much nitrate in the water. There have also been cases when drillings have been stopped, and in one case people have been warned against letting infants drink water with a lot of nitrate. Infants are especially sensitive to nitrogen, which prevents the blood from receiving the necessary oxygen," Jens Kampmann says.

The Environmental Administration will bring out a report this month that accurately shows the relationship between phosphorous and nitrate in the environment. In the summer, another report will appear in which the administration will try to calculate how much of the contamination is owing to agriculture, automobiles and industry, respectively, and how much each of those areas should be cut back to prevent pollution. "If the material we have turns out to be substantial enough for such calculations to be made, the Environmental Administration will also recommend that action be taken. But I cannot say what that action will be. We are still talking about that," Kampmann says.

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